PRRISS

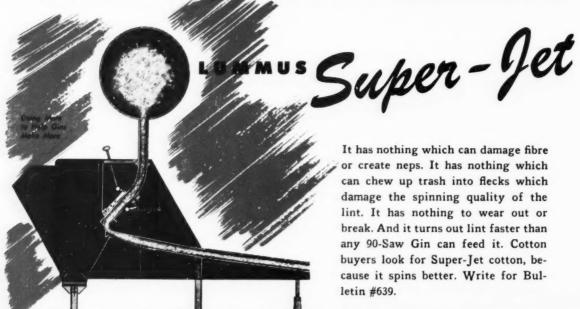
DECEMBER 19, 1953



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



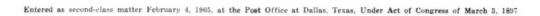
THE First AND Only CLEANER WITH NO MOVING PARTS AT ALL

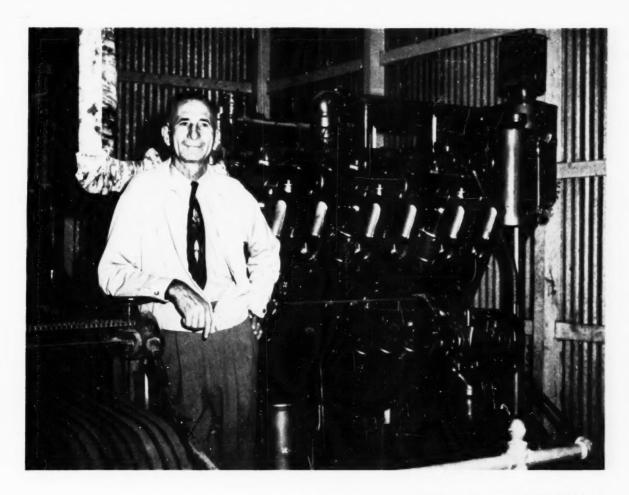


It has nothing which can damage fibre or create neps. It has nothing which can chew up trash into flecks which damage the spinning quality of the lint. It has nothing to wear out or break. And it turns out lint faster than any 90-Saw Gin can feed it. Cotton buyers look for Super-Jet cotton, because it spins better. Write for Bulletin #639.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

Best Wishes for a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year





"Le Roi is my idea of a perfect gin engine."



PROMPT SERVICE . LOW FUEL COST . LESS DOWNTIME . CONSERVATIVE RATING

Yes, sir, Le Roi is ace-high with F. W. Urbish of Urbish Gin Company, Taylor, Texas. He ought to know engines — he's had twenty-two years of ginning experience. He's got three Le Roi engines now. With them, he enjoys a per-bale cost of only 16¢, which is unusually low for that part of Texas.

Like Mr. Urbish, more ginners insist on Le Roi engines than on any other engine. A Le Roi is specially designed for the specific power requirements of cotton gins — and is built by a company that specializes exclusively in the heavy-duty engine field.

A Le Roi engine has the weight and stamina to operate dependably without costly breakdowns. Yet it takes less floor space than other engines of similar horsepower rating.

There's a Le Roi engine that's right for your operation. Sizes range from 40 to 450 hp. You can use low-cost natural gas, butane, or propane.

Have a Le Roi distributor show you a Le Roi installation — and see for yourself how Le Roi engineering assures lowest-cost power.

Le Roi Colton-Engine Distributors: Carson Machine & Supply Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. • General Machine & Supply Co., Odessa, Texas • Southern Engine & Pump Company, Houston, San Antonio, Kilgere, Dallas, Edinburg, Corpus Christi, Texas, and Lafayette, Houma, Le Ingersoll Corporation, Shreveport, La., Jackson, Miss. • Tri-State Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn. • Nortex Engine & Equipment Co., Wichita Falls, Texas • Farmers Supply, Lubback, Texas.

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Results on Processing NOT ONE, NOT TWO, BUT THREE Oleaginous Materials With the Same EXSOLEX Plant

• When a solvent extraction process handles two oleaginous materials, that's news. When it profitably extracts three oleaginous materials, it's almost unbelievable! And yet the Anderson Exsolex Process does just that. These figures are from one Exsolex oil mill handling three different materials. These low residual figures taken from actual records prove that there is no sacrifice of oil to obtain this flexibility.

Exsolex versatility allows an oil miller to (1) keep his plant operating for longer periods of the year; (2) adjust his plant according to supply conditions; (3) take advantage of fluctuating market conditions. If you are planning a new oil mill or a renovation program, consider the profit possibilities of handling two or three materials. An Anderson engineer will be glad to help you survey your situation. Write today.



THE V. D. ANDERSON CO.

EXTRACTION



* ON OUR COVER

This beautiful picture of a waterfall reminds us of the time—the only time—we went to Yose-mite full of eager expectations, only to find the famous falls as dry as the proverbial bone. We didn't complain to the chamber of commerce, or even let it spoil our visit to Yosemite. But Californians should ponder the fact that even a Texan expects that, when he visits Yosemite, the falls will be falling, as advertised.

Photograph by Bob Taylor

Vol. 54 December 19, 1953 No. 2

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON
GINNERS, COTTONSEED
CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS
FROM CALIFORNIA TO
THE CAROLINAS

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association

National Cotton Ginners' Association

Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association

Arizona Ginners'

Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association

California Cotton Ginners' Association

The Carolinas Ginners' Association

Georgia Cotton Ginners'

Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association

New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association

Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association

Tennessee Cotton Ginners'

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

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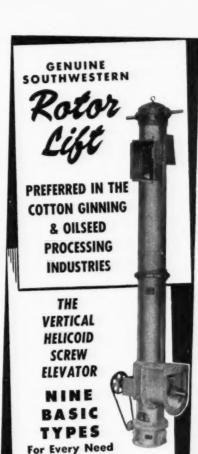


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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION



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> Send for our illustrated catalog describing the mechanical feature and specifications of the Rotor Lift.

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REPAIR PARTS STOCKS AT ALL POINTS FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

For Slurry Treating

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CERESAN M-2X

Seed Disinfectant

A Non-Dusting, Double-Strength Formulation For Cotton Seed

Now you can get many new advantages by using Du Pont's new "Ceresan" M-2X seed disinfectant for treating cotton seed for planting.

- Non-dusting formulation . . . adheres to the seed, doesn't dust off in handling or planting.
- Sticks tight for the utmost in seed protection against disease. Recommended for control of same diseases as "Ceresan" M.
- Handy five-pound package eliminates measuring and weighing from bulk . . . removes risk of error . . . assures proper treating rates.
- One package treats as much seed as 10 pounds of regular "Ceresan" M. Thus it is to be used at ½ the rate recommended for "Ceresan" M.

• Cost of product is same per unit of seed treated as when using 100-lb. size of "Ceresan" M.

New "Ceresan" M-2X can help you get extra returns from treating cotton seed for next spring plantings. Ask your jobber for "Ceresan" M-2X now or write Du Pont, Semesan Products, Wilmington, Delaware.

On all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning or caution statements on use of the product are given, read them carefully.



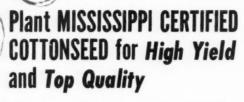
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING ... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Seed Disinfectant and Protectant









When you plant Mississippi Certified Blue Tag Cottonseed you are sure it is only one year from registered stock. To guarantee you quality seed, every bushel of Mississippi Certified Cottonseed is grown on one variety farms and ginned on one variety gins. Each step from production to final labeling is under the supervision of qualified agronomists and competent inspectors. That's why Mississippi Certified Cottonseed is a premium cotton which will make you more profit from less acres.

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This Emblem on the BLUE TAG IS Your Guarantee of Certified Cottonseed ONLY ONE YEAR from Breeders' Registered Seed.

MISSISSIPPI SEED IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.

(A.A.L.) STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

laugh it off

We philosophers are disturbed not because we think that civilization is going to hell but because it now looks like such a short trip.

They're telling the story around about a guy who, with a passel of pals, was going on a two-week fishing trip up in Montana, or sommers. Anyway, as he was packing his stuff he noticed his wife was sort of quieter than usual, even a

"Don't be like that, Honey," said the husband. "I'll be back before you know

"Yes," she answered, absentmindedly, "that's just what I'm afraid of!

. . . The young lawyer was amazed to see Old Dan from the back hills, standing on the railroad platform with his Bible under his arm. "Why, Uncle Dan," he asked, "where on earth are you going?"

"Done read about them places down in Nashville," the old man chuckled. "Dancing girls, fiddlers, and bright lights—I'm agoin' to see for myself."

"But why the Bible?" asked the puzzled lawyer.

zled lawyer.
"Well, if it's as good as I'm a-hearin',"
Old Dan replied, "I'm a-aimin' to stay until Sunday."

"Stand up!" shouted the colored preacher, "if you want to go to heaven." Everybody got up but one old gentle-

"Don't you want to go to Heaven, my brother?" shouted the preacher loudly. "Sho," said the elderly man, "but Ah ain't goin' with no excursion."

The guest had just paid his bill. "Wouldn't you like some views of the hotel?" inquired the clerk, offering a bunch of post cards.

"Thanks," came the curt reply, "but I have my own views of your hotel."

A story going the rounds in Western Europe says one Prague resident refused to join the general outcry against a new Malenkov statue in a public square in

Prague.
"Why not?" he said. "It will give us shade in summer, shelter in winter, and opportunity to let the birds speak for

Want ad: Reliable and hard working clerk who is paid on Friday and broke on Tuesday would like to exchange small loans with another who gets paid on Wednesday and is broke on Saturday.

. . Two of the camels in little Audrey's Christmas drawing were going toward a group of buildings, the lowest of which had a huge star above it. The third camel and his rider were going directly away from it.

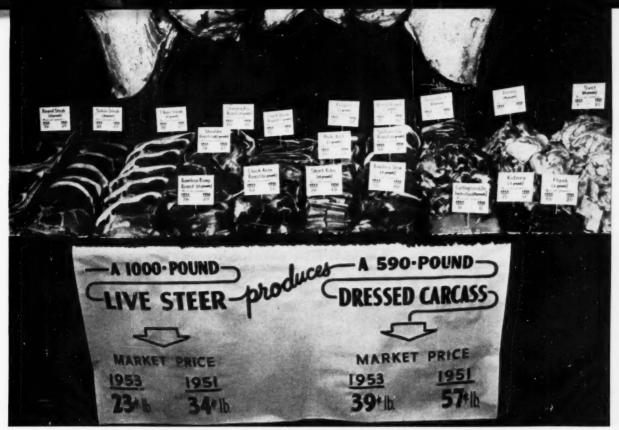
"Why is the third man going in a dif-

ferent direction?" I asked.

Hardly lifting her head, Audrey replied: "Oh, he's looking for a parking place."

The more horsepower possessed by a teen-ager's car, the less horse sense he

The other planets may not be able to support life, but it isn't exactly easy on this one either.



STEAKS and other fancy cuts make up only a small part of the slightly more than 400 pounds of beef, shown above, that the grocer can sell from the 590 pounds of dressed beef that come from a 1,000 pound steer. How beef consumption has been increased through lower prices and sales promotion is discussed in the accompanying article.

Consumer Eating Cattlemen Out of Their Crisis

Lower prices and intensive sales promotion efforts result in consumption of meat from eight million more head of cattle and calves in 1953 than in previous year

EIGHT MILLION more cattle and calves are being eaten by Americans during 1953 than during 1952. This sharp increase in consumption is helping to solve a serious cattle situation. It is the result of pricing beef so that consumers will eat it, plus intensive sales promotion to encourage beef consumption.

This combination of sensible price policies and intelligent promotional efforts by the meat industry and food re-tailers has resulted in an increase in national per capita consumption of beef from 61 pounds in 1952 to 75 pounds in 1953.

• A Lesson for Agriculture—What's happening in beef is always of interest to everyone who eats meat. The experience of the cattle industry during the

past 12 months holds a lesson for all of agriculture.

Cattle trends are of special interest to ginners, crushers and others in the cotton industry. Cattle represent a large market for cottonseed feed products. Many ginners and crushers raise cattle. The cotton and cattle industries share many common interests.

One of these mutual interests is the problem of increasing consumption. Both industries have tackled this problem by developing strong organizations to conduct educational and advertising programs. Working with cotton and cottonseed products, the National Cotton Council has proved that its effective work benefits the crusher, ginner, merchant, grower—everyone in the cotton industry. Working in behalf of meat, the National Livestock and Meat Board, American Meat Institute and food retailers are proving the value of sound promotional efforts for another agricultural product.

A look at the beef picture is espe-cially timely at the moment when cotton, and agriculture generally, face problems of large supplies, price supports and production controls.

· Sound Promotion and Pricing-During recent meat demonstration in Dallas, Arnold Sembera, Safeway Stores meat specialist, emphasized that two factors are responsible for the increase this year in retail sales of beef. "First, retailers have aggressively ad-vertised and promoted beef," Sembera

said. "It is estimated that retail food stores are currently spending over \$12.5

million annually in promoting the sale of beef and veal. These advertisements reach nearly all of the nation's 47 million householders with beef, veal and calf advertising at least once a week. "Second, retail prices have followed live cattle prices down, making beef

down, making beef more attractive to the housewife.

• How Much Is Beef?—There is a great deal of misunderstanding, among pro-ducers as well as consumers, as to the relationship between the price of live cattle and beef at the retail store. You can walk into a grocery store today and pay \$1 a pound for beef-a fancy bone steak—just as you can pay a large amount for a Cadillac, a registered beef animal at an auction sale or something else. But such prices do not represent the true picture for the commodities as a whole.

Most of us think of beef prices in

terms of the T-bone or sirloin steak or other fancy cuts that actually represent only about 15 percent of the total weight of a steer. These popular cuts bring fancy prices, but the bulk of the meat from a steer consists of far more economical cuts.

A survey of more than 7,000 retail stores shows that the average price of all beef cuts declined about 20 cents per pound from the peak level of November 1951 to mid-October 1953. This was the equivalent of about 10 cents a pound decrease on a live cattle weight basis just about in line with the actual decline of 11 cents per pound in cattle prices during the period.

All cuts have not declined in the same proportion. The popular T-Bone, club and porterhouse steaks show an average decrease of about 14 cents a pound. Ground beef, however, has dropped 25

cents a pound, and most of the other economy cuts, which make up the bulk of the beef, have decreased 16 to 24

cents a pound.
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show that the real cost of beef, expressed in terms of the buying power of the average consumer, has dropped sharply during the past year. Industrial workers are able to buy a pound more chuck roast or hamburger for an hour's work than last year, and about one-half pound more round steak or rib roast.

Marketing charges for meat dropped seven percent during the first nine months of 1953.

• You Can't Sell It All-Failure to realize what happens to a steer between the farm and the kitchen is another reason that beef prices often are mis-understood. The packer who buys a 1,000 pound steer has to trim off about 410 pounds as hide, offal, tallow and waste. He sells only about 590 pounds of beef to the retail store out of the 1,000 pounds he bought from the cat-

Your wife won't buy all of the 590 pounds that the grocer bought from the packer, Further trimming at the retail store reduces the amount of beef that the consumer buys to only slightly more than 400 pounds from the original steer weighing 1,000 pounds. This is why, as mentioned previously, the 20 cents a pound decrease in retail prices of beef represents the equivalent of about 10 cents a pound decrease in the live weight price of cattle.

• Sales Increase—USDA figures showing increased beef consumption as a result of lower prices and beef promotion efforts, quoted at the beginning of this article, are supported by sales rec-ords of the 7,000 retail stores surveyed. During the first nine months of 1953,

these stores sold 132 percent more calf than during the comparable period of 1952. They increased their beef sales 51 percent and their veal sales 49 percent.

Recognizing that the nation's cattle population still is large, retailers plan to continue to stress beef in their sales and advertising programs. The increase in beef consumption to date has not solved all of the cattleman's problems, but it is a notable example of how industrywide effort, combined with prices that make a product attractive to consumers, can move an agricultural commodity into consumption.

That cattlemen have benefited is apparent from reports of USDA and other sources of firmer cattle prices

• Worth Trying?—This year's increase in beef consumption drives home the fact that the real answer to the problem of agricultural surpluses is greater consumption. The experience with beef contrasts sharply with the record of other foods that have piled up in storage, or even spoiled, because of artificially high prices. As an example, this year's butter production has been about 20 percent larger than in 1952, but the government has had to buy about 350 million pounds, or more than 20 percent of the total output, to go into storage.

The experience with beef suggests that other agricultural products would that other agricultural products would benefit from a similar policy—still sound although a bit old-fashioned af-ter years of artificial price and control programs—of selling products at prices consumers will pay and doing every-thing possible to advertise them so consumers will have consumers will buy.



Butler Is President of **Progressive Farmer**

EUGENE BUTLER, editor of the Texas edition of The Progressive Farmer for 31 years, has been elected president of The Progressive Farmer, Dr. Clarence Poe, Raleigh, N.C., chairman of the board of directors announced Dec. 13.

In 1953 Butler received the Hoblitzelle



EUGENE BUTLER

\$5,000 Distinguished Service Award for agricultural leadership. He has been ac-tive in developing and serving in many local, Southern and national agricultural organizations. Butler has also repre-sented American agriculture on missions

to both South America and Europe.

He has many friends throughout the ginning and crushing industries who will join the staff of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in congratulating him on his appointment as president. As chairman of the Insect Control Section of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, he has been a leader in cotton insect control programs, in addition to his many other activities aiding cotton and agri-

Butler will remain in Dallas and continue to serve as editor of the Texas edition of The Progressive Farmer and vice-chairman of the board of editors. He was born in Starksville, Miss., the son of Dr. Tait Butler. He was educated

at Mississippi State College, Cornell and Iowa State. Butler joined The Progres-sive Farmer in 1917 and has been editor of the Texas-Oklahoma edition since 1922.

The Progressive Farmer was first pub-The Progressive Farmer was first published in North Carolina in 1886. In 1903 Dr. Poe took over the small farm weekly which then had only 5,000 circulation. Under his 50 years of leadership The Progressive Farmer has grown until it is now one of the largest and most influential farm magazines in the U.S. influential farm magazines in the U.S. with a circulation of 1,235,000 in the 16 Southern states. Butler, serving as senior vice-president since 1946, succeeds Poe as president.

MARTIN J. BURRIS has been named assistant professor of ani-mal industry at the University of Ar-kansas, where he will conduct research and teach advanced courses in animal

Domestic Wool Industry Important to Nation

"Through the Congress, the American people have . . . determined that the do-mestic sheep and wool industry is es-sential to our national welfare," said

sential to our national welfare," said Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in Long Beach, Calif., recently.

Speaking before the convention of the National Wool Growers' Association, he declared that "the progressive weakening of our wool industry must not continue unhindered."

Both synthetics and foreign imports have hurt the wool growers, Benson said. And government losses under the wool loan program have totaled \$92 million between 1943-52, more than for any other storable commodity.

Domestic sheep and wool production is important to the nation for an adequate

and varied meat diet, for an effective utilization of grazing resources, and for times of war when import supply lines are exposed to enemy action, Benson are exposed to enemy action, pointed out.

To remedy the unhealthy situation in which wool producers find themselves, the Secretary recommended more research in every phase of wool production and management. Greater sales promotion efforts and expanded research in marketing were also emphasized. Benson pledged USDA support of these pro-

Only the industry, the Secretary declared, can do the actual job of improve-ment. "Your welfare," he told the wool men, "depends not only upon your own efficiency, but also upon that of the entire marketing system. Therefore, you have legitimate cause to call for improvements throughout that system.

A Complete Line OF MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT

SURE-GRIP" SHEAVES



Woods: "Sure Grip" Sheaves— with one-piece, Ronged host split from end-to-end for maxi-mun grip on the shaft—are sup-to-mount, quick to remove and interchangeable. You can re-fein the hub and change the sheave to suit the speed, or re-tain the sheave and change the sheave to suit the speed, or re-tain the sheave and change the hub to fit shot size. SEND FOR CATALOG 192. Wood's "Sure-Grip" Shear

"SURE-GRIP" V-MELTS



V 3-bits for nil drive condi-tions. "Sere-Grigi" stendend, interactive per belos, in cell size and sections, for gen-eral applications, Practicated Norsepower belts for the lighter drives, Open End V-Belts for "Raed center" drives; Snet Cable and Super V-8-bits, for greater Horsepower on drives where Cerearness filled the number of belts that may be used. the number of sent the used.
SEND FOR CATALOG 192

STOCK "SURE-GRIP" PULLEYS



Cast iron with straight or crown face. One-piece flanged and split tapered hub permits easy installation and removel from short, Four hubs take care of bore range from 5," 16 2%,"," "Sure-Grip", Pulleys are with colle in size from 4," to 36". O. in face width from 2 ½," to 12", From Stock. SEND FOR BULLETIN 493

COUPLINGS - COMPRESSION TYPE



A quick, practical method of cutting keyways. Topered sleeve grips shaft ends under powerful compression. Rec-ammended for amergency service and to join medium to lightly loaded shafts. WRITE FOR CATALOG 94.

STANDARD PULLEYS



Cast from. Available in all types; standard flat belt pulleys, solid or split, single or multiple arm, and flanged, if required. Branze bushed or ball bearing equipped loase pulleys, conveyor, taper cone and special designs made WRITE FOR DETAILED INFOR

FLEXIBLE COUPLINGS TYPE B



This coupling consists of two high strength cast iron flonges with hubs cast integrally and accurately machined for bal-ance. The intermediate dis-in Neoprene impregnated I main ated fabric. Leather discs can be furnished if specified. Cartaned in small sizes. WRITE FOR BULLETIN 293

BRONZE BUSHED JOURNAL BEARINGS



Sturdy, selid gray iron housing has a machined all reservoir which feach through the porous branze bushing. The streng, uniform bronze bushing. The streng, uniform bronze bushing structure controls microscopic pores which hold up to 35%, lubricant is fed to youtume, lubricant is fed to the shaft by capillary attraction, preventing metal-to-metal contact. Available in bores to handle shaft sizes from %" to 1 %".

WRITE FOR BULLETIN 393

THE WOOD'S LINE consists of just about every item needed by Industrial Plants. It is backed by nearly 100 years of Foundry, Ma-chine Shop and Engineering Experience. It is designed right and built right. Write for

LIFE-LUBE BALL BEARING UNITS



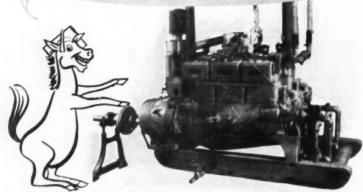
Pillow Blacks, Permanently lubricated at the factory, No. further lubrication is required using is of modern design deep groove and clase curva-

WRITE FOR BULLETIN 194

WOODS PRODUCTS: Sheaves · V · Belts · Anti-friction Bearings · Stock Flat Belt Pul-leys · Hangers · Pillow Blocks · Couplings Collars · Made-to-order Sheaves and Pulleys · "Sure-Grip" Standard, Super and Steel Cable V-Belts · Complete Drives.

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Let's Talk Horse Sense about Horsepower



TAKES MORE THAN HORSEPOWER TO GIVE YOU EFFICIENT GIN POWER

To handle rated load capacity for long and extended periods takes more than horsepower. It takes high torque developed at moderate speeds by a heavy-duty industrial engine. MinneapolisMoline industrial engines are especially designed and built to stand continuous heavy load operation because they develop more torque at normal operating speeds.

HEAVY DUTY GIN POWER HIGH-TURBULENCE COMBUSTION plus EXTRA HEAVY CONSTRUCTION



Compare the extra weight and extra strength of MM Engines. Note the large, sturdy crankshaft with its husky cheeks and throws . . . the larger bearings which reduce combustion pressures . . . the extra crankcase depth below the center line of the crankshaft. Examine all these factors in terms of overall performance and longer engine life, and you'll

see there's real horse sense in every part of MM heavy-duty design Let's talk horse sense about value, too. MM puts heavy-duty horsepower on the high production line to give you dependable, long-lasting engines for less.

Get the facts today on front or rear power take-off and choice of rotation as well as PTO speeds that meet your needs and save you money.

INNEAPOLIS- MOLINE MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

Animal Fat Use in Feed To Increase

USE of animal fats in feeds will continue to increase in the future and apto offer a promising means of

pears to offer a promising means of utilizing a large amount of surplus animal fats, in the opinion of Dr. H. R. Kraybill, director of research for the American Meat Institute Foundation.

Doctor Kraybill listed the following major reasons given by commercial feed manufacturers for adding stabilized animal fats to feeds: (1) increased palatability, (2) control of dustiness, (3) increased feed efficiency, (4) improved appearance, (5) decreased wear on mixing machinery, (6) ability to handle and ship in bulk, (7) increased ease of peleting, (8) increased comfort of workers in the feed mill, (9) reduction of loss of feed through dusting, (10) increased stability of vitamin A and (11) favorable price of fats vs. other energy

Cotton Maid Finalists To Receive Gifts

Seven gifts will be presented the girls who are chosen finalists in the 1954 Maid of Cotton contest when they go to Memphis Jan. 5-6 for the competi-

tion, the National Cotton Council has announced.

Each of the finalists will receive a Colony cotton handbag, cosmetic cases by Dorothy Gray, Dawnelle double-wov-en cotton gloves, cotton lingerie by Ar-temis, cotton lace handkerchiefs, a set

of jewelry styled by Coro, and a denim beach bag designed by Roger Van S. In addition to the seven gifts for each finalist, the girl selected 1954 Maid of Cotton will be presented a set of Amelia Earhart cotton-coated luggage and a Bolsey Treasure Chest, containing a Bolsey 35 mm. camera with an automatic flash gun and lens filter.



Prichard Leaving USDA

GEORGE L. PRICHARD, above, USDA fats and oils authority, has announced his resignation, effective Dec. 31. He will be associated with John B. Gordon in the Bureau of Raw Materials in Washington. Prichard is well known throughout the cilseeds processing industry and out the oilseeds processing industry and has addressed many industry meetings.

Increased Need for Insect **Control Emphasized**

DAMAGE from pests must be kept low to assure high acre yields that are essential for maximum income from reduced plantings in 1954. Beltwide Cotton Insect Control Conference in Memphis told.

COTTON ACREAGE curtailment in 1954 will add to the need for a sound, well-planned insect control program as one of the essentials for profitable cotton production, speakers empha-sized at the seventh annual Beltwide Cotton Insect Control Conference at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, Dec. 16-17.

Attending the meeting, sponsored by the National Cotton Council, were public and industry entomologists, representatives of the cotton industry, commercial chemical firms, application equipment manufacturers, commercial applicators

C. R. Sayre, president, Delta & Pine Land Co., general conference chairman, presided at the first session, which presided at the first session, which opened with a welcome and introductory remarks by Claude L. Welch, director of the Council's Production and Marketing

Insect control is not a separate operation but an integral part of cotton production and must be flexible enough production and must be flexible enough to meet the demands of mechanization and lower production costs, C. A. Vines, associate director, Arkansas Extension Service, said in keynoting the opening session of the meeting.

Vines pointed out that sound insect control is necessary to preserve early maturing qualities developed by cotton breeders. It also will result in more uniform maturity of the plant making

uniform maturity of the plant, making proper defoliation possible, and will permit earlier fruiting to mature an earlier

• Must Increase Yields—"The answer to the problem of cotton income is increased production per acre," M. D. Farrar, dean and director of Clemson College school of agriculture, commented.
"Without insect control, losses of 10 to 70 percent of the cotton crop are certain," he added. He re-emphasized the importance in 1954 of cotton pro-

the importance in 1954 of cotton producers following these seven fundamental steps to increase production: (1) mental steps to increase production: (1) grow only well bred, wilt-resistant variety; (2) select and prepare fertile, well drained and warm natured soil; (3) fertilize properly with the recommended grade and amount of fertilizer; (4) plant to a full stand and maintain a full stand; (5) cultivate to keep the crop clean; (6) harvest and gin to produce high grade lint cotton; (7) follow recommended practices of insect and dis-

A discussion of An Expanded Re-search and Education Program for Cot-

ton Belt Agriculture by Clay Lyle, dean and director, Mississippi State College, was a feature of the first session.

New Industry Program-In reviewing the insecticide industry's program for 1954, W. W. Allen, vice-president, Na-tional Agricultural Chemicals Association, discussed plans for a national cooperative program to advise farmers and chemical dealers of the important role of pest control in lowering farm costs. He said that the program will have the support of equipment companies, the chemical industry and related concerns.

lated concerns.

While there is no shortage today of pest control chemicals, Allen said, there pest control chemicals, Alien said, there still remains a problem of efficient distribution. It is still necessary for dealers and farmers to lay in an early supply of at least part of their requirements to avoid serious distribution problems if a heavy infestation occurs.

Referring to new products to control cotton and other plant pests, Allen emphasized that resistance of some pests to chemicals is now under close industrial scrutiny. This problem is a con-stant worry to the industry, he related, and demands much research.

ated, and demands much research.

Concerning systemic controls, which involves absorbtion of chemicals by the plant to poison the insects' food supply, he cautioned that "until a systemic chemical is developed which will present no hazards of residues within the plant tissue, and at the same time will effectively control a wide research poets, the tively control a wide range of pests, the field of systemic insecticides will con-tinue to be limited."

The agricultural chemicals industry is investing millions of dollars each year in research to discover new products of value to the American farmer, he said. A new chemical requires a million dol-lars of research before it is ready for production and sales, notwithstanding manufacturing distribution costs, he

"Almost half of this is used for toxicology studies—that is, obtaining data needed for the safe use of the chemical in agriculture. And even after the range of safe usage is established, there are endless residue analyses of all crops that might be eaten by man or animal

Speaking in behalf of the commercial agricultural chemical industry, Allen praised the Council for cooperation through the years to obtain reasonable and fair legislation where it affects both cotton and agricultural chemicals,

• Systemic Symposium—K. P. Ewing, Washington, in charge, USDA's division of insects affecting cotton and other fiber plants, presided at the Wednesday afternoon session, which opened with a symposium on systemic insecticides, Participating in the symposium were E. E. Ivy, USDA, College Station, Texas; H. T. Reynolds, California Citrus Experiment Station; H. R. Carns, USDA, Delta Branch Experiment Station; and W. S. James, sales manager, Agricultural Chemicals Division, Pittsburgh Coke and

Systemics may prove to be the most effective insect control method yet developed when entomologists solve the veloped when entomologists solve the riddle of why a cotton plant will absorb certain chemical poisons into its system while rejecting other closely related compounds, Ivy told the meeting. When this problem is solved, science probably can provide tailor-made systemic insertionides for first-ing-etters. secticides for fighting cotton pests.

He pointed out that certain systemic poisons have already proved practical for cotton growers, but they were de-veloped largely by trial-and-error proc-

Reynolds said that the discovery of powerful new systemics that make all parts of plants toxic to feeding insects may prove as important to agriculture as DDT or 2,4-D. He commented that this new approach to pest control may drastically change control methods and the degree of controls obtained, as well as widen the range of pests which can

as which the range of pests which can be controlled.

The new pesticides can be applied as sprays, in irrigation water or painted on the trunks of trees, the entomologist explained. Tests with radioactive tracers have shown that the chemicals are absorbed by the sap system and carried to all parts of the plant. There are also indications that seeds

soaked in systemic insecticides will produce plants toxic to certain feeding in-sects. New growth appearing after the insecticide has been applied to plants also becomes toxic, the scientist re-

Field tests have shown that systemics are extremely effective in controlling mites which hide on the underside of cotton leaves and thus escape contact with conventional chemicals, he stated.

Most of the systemics investigated to date have shown residual effect over a considerable period of time, Reynolds (Continued on Page 22)

viewed from

Customary at Christmas

MOST of the customs of Christmas have origins in antiquity, some even antedating Christ's birthday. Did you antedating Christ's Dirthday. Did you know, for example, that the Santa Claus legend goes back to German mythology, where the Norse goddess, Hertha, was supposed to descend in smoke and guide the wise at the time of the winter solstice (Dec. 22)? From this came the fireplace, chimney and our Santa Claus symbols of Christmas

Martin Luther is credited with lighting the first Christmas tree. The story is that he tried to describe to his family the beauties of a winter night and that he illustrated his impressions by attaching candles to a small evergreen tree to

portray the stars in the sky.

Burning the Yule log is a tradition handed down from Scandinavian an-

cestors, who believed that saving half of the log for a year would preserve the house from the danger of fire.

Mistletoe, the give-me-a-kiss flower, has been involved in tradition for many years, dating back to an old Scandina-vian myth about the death of Balder, the most beloved of all the gods. According to the story, Balder was returned to life when the mistletoe promised nev-er to harm anyone. Today's custom of kissing under the mistletoe may be an outgrowth of the ancient kiss of peace ceremony which was practiced as a ceremony which was practiced as a token of the divine embrace of man and

Men Are Real Winners

THE U.S. ARMY and King Cotton ad-THE U.S. ARMY and King Cotton admitted defeat recently in the Battle of the Nylons. The Women's Army Corps has issued a regulation ending the issuance of unflattering beige cotton stockings to WAC's. Henceforth, all lady soldiers will get an initial issue of six pairs of filmy, easy-on-the-eyes nylons. This is the second blow against cotton scored by the WAC's. During World War II they raised such a rumpus about olive drab cotton lingerie that the ofolive drab cotton lingerie that the of-fending garments were removed from the regulations.

Cotton Loans Listed

USDA reports that Commodity Credit USDA reports that Commodity Credit Corporation through Dec. 4 had received 2,782,300 notes covering 4,572,075 bales of 1953 crop cotton. Loans on 22,117 bales have been repaid, leaving outstanding loans on 4,549,958 bales. CCC also had, on Dec. 4, loans outstanding on 1,714,127 bales of 1952 cotton. Repayments have been made on loans on 593.100 bales.

Has Money To Burn

BURNING UP a bankroll of \$1 million BURNING UP a bankroll of \$1 million is the daily job of Arthur G. Langlois of Chicago, who says, "It's not my money so it doesn't make any difference." He is supervisor of the new currency incinerator at the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago where old and mutilated bills are destroyed. Until last July, all money burning was done in Washington (as some taxpayers had suspected) but the task has been transferred to the federal task has been transferred to the federal reserve banks as an economy measure.

Buttering Up Germany

AGED GERMANS in the Soviet sector of Berlin received 200,000 pounds of American-donated butter recently. It was distributed through the Ernst Reuter Foundation and the International Rescue Committee, an American welfare organization.

Through the plan East Berlin residents over 60 years of age were eligible to receive a pound of butter free. They had to cross to the west sector to pick it up. Under a previous program, nearly 434,000 pounds of American butter were handed out.

Keep Her Happy

A LAUNDRY in Memphis is doing its A LAUNDRY in Memphis is doing its part to keep marriages from going on the rocks. When this establishment returns a bundle of clean cotton shirts, the band holding the package says, "Have you kissed your wife this morning?" We suggest one for the ladies reading, "Did you comb your hair before breakfast?"





CG&OMPress Photo

Field of Sesame in Matamoros Area of Mexico

THIS FIELD of sesame, photographed Nov. 17 about 40 miles from Matamoros, Mexico, is about ready for harvest. Sesame is a fairly important crop South of the Border and is grown every year by many farmers. It is hand-harvested before full maturity, allowed to dry, then threshed by hand.

Court Limits Inspection Of Employer's Records

A federal district court in Illinois has recently handed down a decision defining the limits within which an employee may inspect his employer's records in controversies over the Fair Labor Standard Act. Both federal and state administrative agencies have ruled that the employee may inspect his employer's records but there has been considerable uncertainty over the meaning of "inspection."

In the case in question, the employee's demand for inspection was so broad that, if granted, the employer would have had to produce not only time and wage records but also all ledgers, sales records and other books of account, insurance policies, vouchers and cancelled checks. The court held that the employee may inspect the original records of hours worked and pay received by him and that he must then orally question the employer and other employees to determine whether his employment involves interstate commerce. Only if he fails to develop the interstate nature of his job through that procedure may he demand a more extensive inspection of his employer's records.

Committee Plans Hearings

Members of the House Agriculture Committee have announced plans for public hearings Jan. 11 in Memphis, Jan. 12 in Enid, Okla., and Jan. 13 at Waco, Texas. Congressman W. R. Poage of Texas said that anyone desiring to discuss needed agricultural legislation will be heard.



Controls Voted; To Ask Acreage Hike

PRODUCERS of cotton and peanuts voted overwhelmingly in favor of acreage and marketing controls on Dec. 15, as was generally expected. Favorable

majorities were well in excess of the two-thirds vote necessary for approval. Earlier, Secretary of Agriculture Benson had announced his intention to ask Congress to increase the national cotton acreage allotment. It is re-ported that he will recommend that the allotment be enlarged to 21 million acres -an increase of about three million above the announced national allotment of 17.9 million acres.

This would still make possible a re-

duction in total cotton stocks during the 1954-55 marketing season but would greatly lessen the "single year" adjustment impact on the cotton economy, the

Secretary said.
"I have expressed regret that producers had not previously reached agreement on the apportionment of an increase in the national allotment, in order facilitate the necessary action by

Congress," Benson said.
"While I have not had an opportunity to examine the proposal, I understand that representatives of major cotton producer groups have now reached general agreement on these questions. This is a very encouraging development and seems to be very much in accord with our thinking on the subject."

Benson said that basic considerations

in the acreage problem include the fol-

"1. With the prospect of a nine-million-bale carryover of old cotton next Aug. 1, some downward adjustment in production is essential in order to start reducing heavy carryover stocks.

"2. The full adjustment should not be

made in a single year. It is much better to spread the adjustments over two or more years.

3. The increase in the national allotment should be apportioned to farms in such a way as to correct allotment inequities among individual farms to the fullest extent possible.'

Pink Bollworm Reported In 15 New Counties

Final tabulations of results of gin trash insections for pink bollworm show that the pest has spread to 15 new counties in 1953. This is the least spread recorded in the last four years, according to a USDA report. The pink boli-worm spread to 49 new counties in 1952, to 19 in 1951 and to 42 in 1950.

Two of the newly-infested counties were in Arkansas, 10 in Oklahoma and three in Louisiana. Inspections had been completed in all states except Arizona when the report was issued.

Little and Kimber Are Promoted by Le Roi

Hugh M. Little has been named a vicepresident of Le Roi Company and Norman J. Kimber promoted to works manager of Le Roi's Milwaukee division, according to T. O. Liebscher, president of Le Roi of Le Roi.

Little will be in charge of all coordinating activities between Le Roi and Westinghouse Air Brake Company, its parent firm, according to Liebscher. He

PREPARE TO THE THE THE

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS EXTENDS

Season's Greetings

to its friends everywhere - ginners, crushers, coworkers in the USDA, the Land Grant Colleges and elsewhere, our advertisers and all others who in their respective ways have added to our substance and helped to enrich our lives. We hope the Holiday Season is a happy occasion for each of you, and that the year ahead will be good to you, to us . . . and

will also have functional control of all manufacturing for Le Roi and its divisions. Little joined Le Roi as works manager in 1951.

Kimber, formerly assistant works manager for Le Roi's Milwaukee divi-sion, will be responsible for manufac-turing operations at Le Roi's Milwaukee

Report on Cotton Ginning

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1953 prior to Dec. 1, 1953, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1952 and 1951.

State	Ginning (Running bales- linters not included)					
State	1953	1952	1951			
United States	*14,323,045	*13,420,073	*12,804,430			
Alabama	965,043	886,683	895,059			
Arizona	744,072	551,773	381,008			
Arkansas	1,423,550	1,259,858	1,050,173			
California	1.205,721	1.438,857	1,282,994			
Florida		17,133	17,994			
Georgia	744,979	718,138	896,058			
Illinois		764	553			
Kentucky		4.716	3.189			
Louisiana	759,635	724,278	735,797			
Mississippi		1.827.147	1,533,830			
Missouri		371,148	252,083			
New Mexico	261.075	266,875	203,801			
North Carolina	456,659	533,540	510,040			
Oklahoma	385,673	249,841	357.002			
South Carolina		639,559	831,456			
Tennessee		601,510	457,470			
Texas		3,309,998	3.385,172			
Virginia		18,275	10,751			

*Includes 345,860 bales of the crop of 1953 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which were counted in the supply for the season of 1952-53, compared with 176,356 and 223,566 bales of the crops of 1952 and

1951.
The statistics in this report include 38,702 bales of American-Egyptian for 1953, 52,093 for 1952, and 26,647 for 1951.
The statistics for 1953 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail by mail.

E. J. BELL, administrator of the Oregon Wheat Commission, has been named director of the USDA program of expanding foreign markets for U.S. grains and grain products.



CG&OMPress Photo.

Visitors From Turkey at Texas A. & M. College

ATTENDING the insect, disease and defoliation meeting held Dec. 1 at Texas A. & M. by the Insect Control Section of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas A. & M. by the Insect Control Section of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas were, left to right, A. O. Kundak, Dallas, Murray Co. of Texas field engineer for the Eastern Hemisphere; K. M. Bilgic, assistant director, cotton division, Ministry of Agriculture, Ankara, Turkey; D. T. Killough, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A. & M.; and H. Z. Sayar, director, cotton experiment station, Andana, Turkey. Bilgic and Sayar attended the recent International Cotton Agreement Conference in Washington as representatives of the Turkish government. They spent three days at Texas A. & M., then visited Memphis and the Mississippi Delta before returning to Turkey. While in this country they showed special interest in ginning, the pink bollworm and irrigation. They were guests of the Murray Co. during their Texas visit. their Texas visit.



THE UNION OIL MILL, INC.

COTTON SEED COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

WEST MONROE, LA.

June 24, 1953



Blaw-Knox Company Chemical Plants Division 180 North Wabash Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Whether you process Soybeans or Cottonseed YOU can "improve your competitive position in the industry" with a Blaw-Knox Solvent Extraction Plant . . .

When we placed the order for a Blaw-Knox solvent extraction plant two years ago, I was somewhat skeptical about your claim that prepressed cake could be extracted in granular form. In fact, as you probably remember, I insisted on leaving a place for flaking equipment in case it proved necessary for good operation. I am now pleased to report to you my initial doubts are replaced with a record of excellent performance on the past season's seed crop. Specifically, we have been processing at times 20% above the guaranteed rate and we believe that the plant could do even better than this.

We are also highly pleased with the oil yield that we are getting. Even at the high production rate, the extracted meal averages well below your guarantee of 0.5% residual oil content. In this season's operation, with the extra high yield, our oil quality has been high.

We are particularly pleased with the granular form of the cake as it comes from the extractor at our plant. This has proved to be an unexpected bonus, as we have been able to sell quite a lot of it as granules, just as it comes from the process, that is, without any grinding whatever.

The solvent extraction facilities that you installed for us, we feel, have improved our competitive position in the Industry with a corresponding increase in earnings.

Very truly yours,

THE UNION OIL MILL, INC.

C. W. WALLACE

CWW: mlp

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY CHEMICAL PLANTS DIVISION 180 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Illinois IBU M. WODDOST MYS. CINCOSO 1, 111110000 PITTSBURGH 30 . PHILADEPHIA 3 . BIRMINGHAM 3. PITTSBURGH 30 . PHILADE 1 . WASHINGTON 5, D.C. NEW YORK 17 . TULSA 1 . WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

BLAW-KNOX



Who's Got the Formula? - USDA's public plug for more cotton acres next year has not answered the \$64 question: who's going to work up the formula for

You can look for Benson and Congress to toss this hot potato back and forth a few more times before there is an answer—if there is to be one at all. Basic problem for lawmakers is a serious one: Votes.

Some Congressmen may figure that a compromise will be harder to explain than bitter-end opposition to same. A lawmaker can always tell his constituents that he stood for what they wanted, but those "So-and-So's" from the other part of the country would not come around.

Any way they look at it, many law-makers figure they are on the hook—and would like USDA to get them off. Benson said he would ask Congress to boost the national allotment by three million acres. But he pointedly avoided saying who should get the acres, and

• GOP May Back Wage Hikes—There are rumors that Eisenhower & Co. may back higher minimum wages and a "weakened" labor act. In a recent letter to National Cotton Council delegates and leaders, President Harold A. Young makes two main points:

(1) That there is talk of hiking the minimum wage from 75 cents per hour to 85 cents or a dollar, and enlarging

wage-hour law coverage.
(2) That the Taft-Hartley be changed to cripple or nullify its ba-

says Young, "is the White House. If the Administration sponsors a move to raise the minimum wage and extend the coverage of the Wage and Hour Act and seriously weaken the Taft-Hartley Act, it will certainly have the support of a aubstantial group of Republicans in Congress, which, coupled with the Northern Democrats, will virtually assure the passage of the legislation."

The Council believes farmers could be "hit two ways" by wage-hour

changes. First, that they may be in-

cluded in coverage of the law; second, that they would have "to pay more for their supplies as a result of increase in minimum wage."

· More and More Cotton-Latest offi-• More and More Cotton—Latest official reports on cotton output at home and abroad are deepening the gloom over the supply outlook. USDA's final forecast for the season puts the current crop at almost 16,437,000 bales—two percent above the estimate of Nov. 1.

In its December report

In its December report, meanwhile, the International Cotton Advisory Com-mittee says: "Cotton production in the free world during the present season appears likely now to exceed the 1952-53 total of 28.8 million bales."

An optimistic note is sounded by the Foreign Operations Administration, previously the ECA. A "very substantial" part of \$35 million allocated to Britain, say agency officials, will be used for buying U.S. cotton.

• New Drouth Aid Plans — A new drouth-relief feed program was in the making as this issue went to press. Cottonseed meal at cut rates of \$35 per ton was removed from the relief list Dec. 10.

Grains to be featured in future bargain feeding, USDA indicated, would be corn and wheat.

• Recession Didn't Come - Here is a rosy note from Washington to start the New Year: The old year has been one of record economic activity—in spite of dire forecasts of recession for the fall

and winter.

The U.S. in the current year has produced more than in any other single year, both in terms of dollar volume and physical volume.

These observations are official, com

Progressive Ginners B. F. and G. R. Beers of Tyler, Alabama, say:

"Before buying our Lint Cleaner we saw all makes and types operate. We decided on the Moss Lint Cleaner because we thought it to be the best machine and one that would be easy to install. We have now operated our Lint Cleaner two seasons. The ease of operation and the clean sample without undue waste of cotton have proved that we made a wise de-

"The entire operation and performance have been very satisfactory in every respect."



Beers Gin, Tyler, Ala.



B. F. and G. R. Beers



Moss Lint Cleaner

3116 Main Street Dallas, Texas

Third Street & Ave. O Lubbock, Texas

Box 2663 (DeSoto Stn.) Memphis, Tennessee

ing from the Federal Reserve Board. The board is making no wild guesses about the New Year, but it is clear that

pretty good times are expected.

This may not cause farmers to clap hands. In the midst of this year's high nands. In the midst of this year's high prosperity, after all, their prices went down. But USDA officials think there is reason for good cheer. Their view is that if business continues good, and consumer incomes high, agriculture is bound to boun bound to bounce back

SCS Dispute Still Hot-Reshuffle of USDA's Soil Conservation Service is going to stick. Both opponents and propo-nents of the "Benson plan" now talk as though they agree on that one. Whether the new set-up is going to work is another question.

Both sides in the dispute are still running high fevers on this one—privately. In public the attitude is now one of

let's wait-and-see. Benson & Co. are sure their plan will work. Most of the skeptics have ceased fire and are saying they hope so, too. An exception is "Big Hugh" Bennett, ex-chief of the SCS, who built the agency from the ground. He thinks soil and water work has been shattered "into fragments that will be hard to put back together again in any really workable shape."

Ranchers and farmers, Bennett insists, will begin to feel the pinch with-in about a year. By that time he ex-pects a lack of first-class technical aid to be doing damage to soil and water programs of individual operators.

USDA Accepts Tenders of **Cottonseed Products**

Tenders of about 3,022 tank cars of crude cottonseed oil, 174 tank cars of refined cottonseed oil, 267,349 tons of meal and cake, and 197,283 bales of linters were received through Dec. 9 by the New Orleans Commodity Stabiliza-ation Service commodity office under the 1953 cottonseed products purchase program, F. P. Biggs, director, announced Dec. 11.

About 35,199 tons of meal and cake have been repurchased by the mills. Of the remainder, 112,709 tons were sold to Commodity Credit Corporation for future delivery and 119,441 tons taken into

inventory.

The linters consist of 43,481 bales of first cut, 138,499 bales of second cut, and 15,303 bales of mill-run. Of these, 3,139 bales of first cut, 62,125 bales of second cut, and 878 bales of mill-run have been repurchased by the mills.

Approximately 2,478 tank cars of crude oil have been sold to refiners. The resultant refined oil will be repurchased by CCC in accordance with the purchase program.

Valley Gin Is Destroyed By Vicksburg Tornado

Valley Gin, Vicksburg, Miss., was destroyed by the recent tornado that caused heavy loss of life and property. One employee of the gin was injured but is reported improving. W. O. Miller is owner of the gin.

Employees and the plant of the Refuge Cotton Oil Division, at Vicksburg, of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. escaped the tornado, although it could be seen as it passed nearby.

Ward Stresses Need For Good Feeding

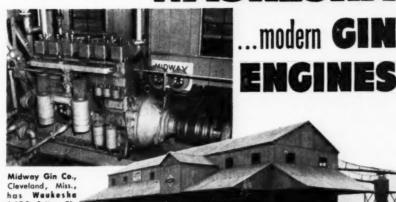
GOOD FEEDING practices will be more important to livestock and poultry success during the year ahead than ever before, A. L. Ward, National Cotton-seed Products Association Educational Service director, said in a feature article in the 1954 New Year's edition of Flour and Feed magazine.

In the article prepared for feed man-ufacturers and dealers, the cottonseed industry official pointed out that it has been relatively easy to sell feeders on using supplements while they are re-ceiving high prices for their livestock and poultry. He cautioned, however, "As more narrow margins of profit face

feeders, they find it desirable to reduce production costs somewhere and, unless they fully understand the extreme importance of supplying adequate amounts of essential nutrients, they may un-wisely fail to feed enough supplement, thereby further reducing production and profits.

Ward reviewed the nutrition research program of the cottonseed crushing industry and pointed out to feed manufacturers that already this program has opened up a new supply of protein for their use in swine and poultry feeds. He said that recent wide price differentials between soybean meal and cottonseed meal in certain areas make it highly desirable to use this recently developed information fully in order to reduce the manufacturing cost of poultry and swine feeds.

trouble-free ginning... with low fuel and lube costs"



6-LRO Cotton Gin Engine - six cylinders, 81/2-in. bore 81/2-in. stroke, 2894 cu. in. displ.

> • J. W. Nance, President, Midway Gin Co., Midway, Miss., knew his needs precisely-"for the new 5-80 gin-plant we were erecting," he says, "we wanted a sturdy engine, a unit especially built for cotton gin service . . . one with its horsepower qualifications well proven. Simple to operate, economical in fuel . . . to deliver a steady flow of dependable power. To find all these qualities in one engine was a difficult job.

> "After a thorough check we purchased a Waukesha Model 6-LROU Special Cotton Gin

Unit. We have been extremely satisfied . . . for we have enjoyed a trouble-free ginning season with a low fuel and lube oil cost for the engine of only 1834 cents per bale.'

And many other ginners who wanted "something more powerful" to give them higher profits entirely agree with Mr. Nance on Waukesha Gin Engines. With their higher torque they're not stalled by momentary overloads, and there's always plenty of power in reserve.

Get Bulletins 1537 and 1434.

WAUKESHA MOTOR COMPANY, WAUKESHA, WIS. . New York . Tules . Los Angeles



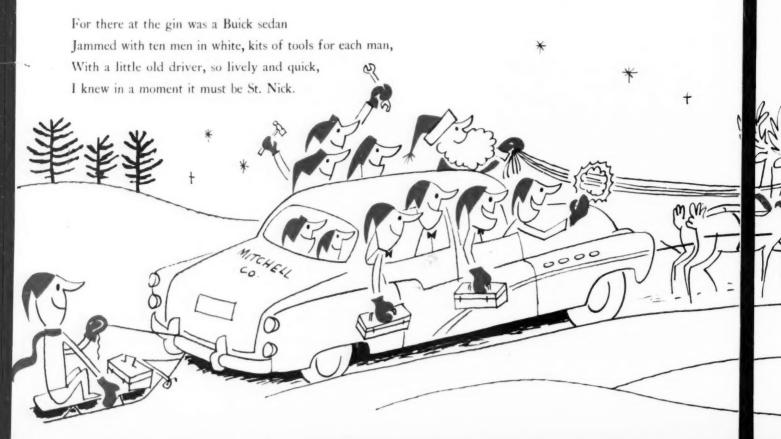
'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the gin Not a bearing was turning — the crop was all in. The bale ties were hung by the press box with care; The crew had cleaned up, the roll boxes were bare.

With the family in bed, I had dozed by the fire Enjoying my dream that lint prices were higher, When out on the gin lot there rose such a clatter, I jumped from my chair to see what was the matter.

The moon, slanting under the wagon-shed roof, Revealed such a startling sight that for proof That I wasn't still dreaming, I pinched my own arm As I stared in surprise if not outright alarm. They sprang from the car, toward the gin they all came, And he whistled and shouted and called them by name: "Now, Vester! Now Grady! Now, Ralph, Ed and Lynn! On, Johnny! On, Sammy! On, Al, Joe and Glen!

"This ginner has obviously been a good boy For I hear that he's filled cotton farmers with joy. He's installed Mitchell Units on top of each stand! For his Yuletide reward, let's all lend him a hand.

"His machines are well built but they must have some care And to do their best work, must be kept in repair. From the number one stand to the overflow stall! Now, dash away, dash away all!"



Christmas Eve

They spoke not a word but went straight to their work And down came each gray lift-off with a jerk. The saw bands were checked, every cylinder spun; After belts, screens and brushes they quickly were done.

They picked up their tools and rushed for the door, "Come on, boys," said Santa, "we have thousands more! This country is full of smart ginners, you know."

Then he started his car through the new-fallen snow.

And I heard him exclaim as they drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all and to all a good-night!"
Then back came a last word through the soft-falling snow

JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY

Manufacturers of Fine Machinery for Half a Century

DALLAS

Insect Control

(Continued from Page 13)

pointed out. This should eliminate the necessity of repeated applications required to control some insects with pres-

ent pesticides.

Systemics developed to date appear to be specific in their toxicity to certain groups of insects or mites. Best results so far have been with most species of mites, aphids, and mealybugs. Moderate toxicity has been found in tests with certain species of scales, thrips, leafminers and leafhoppers.

"There seems hope that future developments will bring forth systemic materials which will be toxic to a wider range of insects and mites," he declared.

The future of cotton with systemics should prove interesting, particularly as control of pests such as the boll weevil and pink bollworm is concerned." Both OMPA and Systox have been ac-

cepted for use on cotton in California. H. R. Carns, plant physiologist, discussed physiological aspects of system

W. S. James described systemics as e "fourth stride" in the devel-ment of chemical insect control. the opment First stride came when arsenical and botanical insecticides were developed, he explained, and DDT ushered in the second great phase. The third stride can be termed the organic phosphate era, the speaker continued, and the fourth stride came directly from the organic phosphates into the era of systemic insecti-

He emphasized industry's enthusiasm for the future of systemics, and added that he felt that systemic development would move rapidly toward a solution of problems involving toxic residues in fiber and cottonseed products. Chemists already are hard at work on this problem, he said.

• Insect Resistance — USDA's E. F. Knipling warned the Conference that it cannot be assumed that an insect now satisfactorily controlled will be controlled by the same procedures one or five years from today. There is "every reason to believe," he added, that many major pests will become resistant to certain investigations. tain insecticides.

Fortunately, he continued, entomologists with federal, state and industrial research institutions are aware of the problem and are now following trends in insect resistance development. The marked increase in resistance of the cotton tenture to the proposition of the cotton that the state of the cotton to the forms to the proposition of the cotton that the state of the leafworm to toxaphene this year has been of special concern. It has been noted, too, that the cotton aphid and coddling moth, for unexplained reasons, are not always controlled satisfactorily. Resistance to insecticides in use may be responsible for such failures.

The only solution to the problem is continued and expanded research, the entomologist emphasized.

• Research Highlights-Growers cannot depend on chemicals alone for adequate control of the pink bollworm, but must still rely largely on cultural control practices, said J. C. Gaines of Texas A. & M. in Wednesday afternoon's review of 1953 research highlights by representatives from the Southeast, Midsouth, Southwest and Far West.

Representing the Southwest on panel, Gaines emphasized that pink bollworm control is a problem not only for

entomologists, but also for agrono-mists, plant physi-ologists and agri-cultural engineers.

"The combined effort of all these researchers is necessary to combat this pest. The main objectives for which the Texas Experiment Station accepted mary responsibility are: (1) development of a shredder which will kill all the bollworms during the shredding operation; (2) development of better spraying and dusting equipment; (3) development of better defoliants and growth terminators; (4) testing of strains and species of cotton for resistance to pink bollworm; and (5) evaluation of the entire program, including chemical and cultural prac-tices for bollworm control," he explained.

The Texas station's program is a part of the over-all Cooperative Bollworm Research Project supported by the federal government, several cotton states and the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation.

"Toxaphene - DDT spray, toxaphene dust, 3-5-40 dust and DDT dusts and sprays were used generally in an effort to control the pest. Whenever these mato control the pest. Whenever these materials were properly applied, excellent control was obtained. In irrigated cotton of West Texas, spotted infestations of bollworms occurred. In most cases these were light and of short duration, requiring very few applications to control the worms, Gaines said.

F. S. Arant, head of the zoology-ento-

mology department, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, discussed research highlights for the Southeast, and C. G. Lin-

lights for the Southeast, and C. G. Lin-coln, head of the entomology depart-ment, University of Arkansas, Fayette-ville, represented the Midsouth. Gordon L. Smith, University of Cali-fornia associate entomologist, brought out the difference in insect control prob-lems in the Far West, where the eco-nomic use of insecticides must be care-fully considered.

fully considered.

He reported that cotton growers in irrigated areas of the West are urged to follow these rules in applying insecticides: (1) use chemicals only when an insect has reached the level "at which research has shown that it is economical to attempt control;" (2) be certain that the chemical applied be as specific as possible for the pest and least inju-rious to beneficial insects; and (3) be certain that the amount of toxicant applied is sufficient to give a high degree control so that frequent applications will be avoided whenever possible.

• Pink Bollworm Problems—Thursday morning's session was devoted to pink bollworm problems, and opened with a warning from R. W. White of USDA that Arkansas, Louisiana and Missis-sippi cotton will be seriously threatened if heavy pink bollworm infestations con-tinue to build up in east-central Texas

He pointed out that comparative figures show a marked reduction in most of the pink bollworm quarantined area, except in east-central Texas. If infestation continues to built have tion continues to build there, he said, "it is quite obvious the danger of further spread to Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi would be greatly increased.

New infestations during 1953, he reported, were found in 10 Oklahoma counties, two Arkansas counties, and three parishes in Louisiana. The new Oklahoma infestations were located in counties north and east of the quarantined area, "the most easterly counties being Bryan, Pittsburg and Okmulgee, separated from Arkansas by two non-infested counties."

In some infested areas, he continued, the 1953 cleanup was the earliest and most efficient since the program started. In the Matamoros section of Mexico, where the deadline date for stalk destruction is Aug. 31, he explained, some 90,000 acres out of 860,000 planted were still standing at the deadline date. Mexican quarantine officials took legal action in a number of cases, and by Sept. 10 this had been reduced to 17,000 acres, and the job completed by Sept.

Problems involved in fighting the pink bollworm along with other cotton pests were discussed by C. B. Ray, executive manager, Rio Grande Valley Farm Bureau, Mercedes, Texas.

• Research Still Inadequate-Coordinator F. C. Bishopp of the Cooperative



Pink Bollworm Research Project said that recently expanded efforts are still inadequate to control the pink bollworm when its total destructive potentiality is considered. The project which he coordinates has been put in operation through the cooperation of USDA, Texas A. & M. College, the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation and the states of Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas.

"The present situation clearly shows "The present situation clearly shows the need for an expanded and accelerated research program with the hope of discovering more effective means of checking the spread of the pink bollworm and perhaps of pushing it back into the restricted area in South Texas where it was held for over 30 years. If where it was held for over 30 years, If it cannot be stopped or driven back, means of control must be developed which will enable the Cotton South to carry this additional burden with the least possible loss," he said.

R. D. Lewis, director of the Texas Experiment Station, outlined the station's program for the pink bollworm. C. R. Sayre, presiding chairman Thursday, summarized the pink bollworm discovered.

day, summarized the pink bollworm dis

• Experiences in 1953—J. N. Roney, Arizona Extension entomologist, pre-sided over the final session Thursday afternoon, The session opened with a panel discussion on 1953 observations and experiences with cotton insect con-

Roney said that a late, cold spring brought unusually large insect and dis brought unusually large insect and disease damage to cotton in the high elevations of Arizona. In areas above 2,200 feet, toxaphene, DDT and dieldrin effectively controlled thrips. At lower levels, thrip infestations ranged from "nothing to severe," and in some instances mites appeared where sprays were applied for thrips. Apparently, mites flourished because the thrip poison destroyed their natural enemies. son destroyed their natural enemies.

He pointed out that a systemic in-secticide effectively controlled injurious numbers of cotton aphids in Arizona this season.

George D. Jones, North Carolina Extension entomologist who was panel leader, listed the boll weevil as the No. 1 pest in the Southeast again in 1953.

Since large numbers of weevils went into hibernation this fall, Southeastern growers should not plan to save money on insecticides in 1954, Jones continued. While conditions may change by spring, it now appears that insects may be a very serious problem next season.

Louisiana Extension Entomologist K. L. Cockerham reported the heaviest flea-hopper infestation in that state during 1953 since the pest appeared in 1926. Boll weevil damage was not above expectations, but bollworms and spider mites occurred in damaging numbers.

Insecticides often are blamed for failing to kill pests when actually improper application is responsible, L. C. Murphree, Coahoma Chemical Co. entomologist, declared. He added that more farmers are now trying to follow a good control program than ever before, and many are beginning to realize that no two years are alike as far as insect control is concerned.

Timing and proper application were problems in insect control emphasized by A. C. Gunter of Hercules Powder Co. He said that untimely and improper methods are costly to growers and help defeat efforts spent on over-all control.

Gunter cited examples of failures in control observed in Texas.

Other members of the concluding panel were L. M. Sparks, South Caro-lina Extension Service, and P. H. Smith, cotton farmer from Slocomb, Ala.

Distribution of the entomologists' conference report and 1954 state recommendations was a feature of the concluding session.

Farm Chemicals Booklet Published by Du Pont

The story of how modern technology-science and the farmer teamed together has accomplished a 50 percent increase in food production in the U.S. in the past 20 years is told in Du Pont's recently released booklet, The Story of Farm Chemicals. It is the latest publication in the series, This Is Du Pont.

The lavishly illustrated traces the advances made in agricultural materials and methods and depicts the obstacles in the way of abundant world food production.

Record Soybean Crop

Calhoun County, Florida, has harvested a record soybean crop averaging 24 bushels per acre from 5,000 acres in 1953, County Agent T. B. Jones reports. Famers of the county also produced the new Jackson soybean variety on 55 acres under contract with Florida Experiment Station, Jackson plantings averaged 32 bushels per acre.

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Changes in Acreage Allotments Asked

DIRECTORS of Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association and Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association, at a meeting on Dec. 7, adopted the following resolution:

"It is recognized that unless there are changes in the present law that many farms will take a drastic cut in cotton acreage for 1954. These extreme reductions will impose undue hardships on farmers not in position to shift to other farm enterprises.

"In order to provide a satisfactory and equitable method of apportioning the county cotton acreage allotment to farms it is recommended that the three-year average plantings of cotton on a farm be the primary factor, the current year's planting to be included in the three-year history. Provision can be made to adjust the farm allotment in case of abnormal conditions.

"It is further resolved that farmers be permitted to voluntarily surrender to the county committee all or any part of their cotton acreage allotment which will not be planted. These frozen acres should be reapportioned to other farms.

"It is believed that it would be unwise to attempt to reduce all the current surplus of cotton in one year. It is resolved that this adjustment be accomplished by reducing the surplus by not more than two million bales a year. This recommendation is made in the best interest of the economy and general welfare of cotton producing communities."

Alabama Ginners Will Meet in Birmingham

Members of the Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association will hold their annual convention March 9-10 at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel in Birmingham. Joe Fleming, Huntsville, is president; J. A. Thompson, Troy, vice-president; Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, secretary; and Joe Bob Elliott, Athens, treasurer.

Shell Chemical Opens Plant in California

Anhydrous ammonia for use by agriculture and industry has started flowing from a new plant at Ventura, Calif., formally opened Dec. 11 by R. C. McCurdy, president of Shell Chemical Corp.

The plant will have a productive capacity of 150 tons a day. Together with Shell Chemical's ammonia plant at Pittsburg, Calif., it maintains Shell's position as the largest producer of anhydrous ammonia and ammonium sulphate west of the Rockies.

The bulk of Shell's ammonia production is earmarked for western agriculture, whose use of ammonia has increased remarkably in recent years. In 1942, the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states used a total of 382,266 tons of fertilizer; in 1952, the farmers of California alone used 750,000 tons.

The 27-acre plant site three miles north of downtown Ventura was chosen because of the rapidly growing demand for ammonia fertilizer in California and Arizona and because the Shell Oil Company's operations in the Ventura oil field offer an ample supply of natural gas needed in the manufacturing process without interference with other industrial and domestic uses.

Frank D. Kuenzly, formerly superintendent of the Pittsburg plant, will be manager of the new plant where about 140 persons will be employed.

Senators Given Ginners' Views on Allotments

Senators Lyndon Johnson and Price Daniels and Texas Agricultural Commissioner John C. White held separate meetings Dec. 11 at Austin with a committee from Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. The acreage allotment situation was discussed.

Members of the committee were Horace Etchison, McAllen; C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; George Simmons, Lubbock; J. P. Walsh, Mission; W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock; W. H. Skinner, Honey Grove; and Ben Barbee, Abilene.

Texas Sesame Growers Sell 400,000 Pounds of Seed

Texas Sesame Seed Growers' Association, Paris, Texas, has announced that 400,000 pounds of sesame seed were harvested in 1953. The seed brought growers 11.7 cents per pound, according to Roy H. Anderson, executive secretary. The crop was produced from semi-shattering types of sesame seed released by Texas Research Foundation at Renner.



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NAC Plans Herbicide Information Service

A NEW herbicide program has been established by the National Agricultural Chemicals Association to collect and disseminate information on weeds and on the chemicals used in their control, according to Lea S. Hitchner, Washington, executive secretary.

The purpose of this program, according to Hitchner, is to speed up the distribution of information to farmers on herbicides and crop defoliants as this information arises from research.

"We want to bring to the attention of farmers the economic gains which are possible through the use of these chemicals. With the increased farm labor costs and the softening of the market for commodities, we believe that weed killers and defoliants present a real potential to increase the farmer's net return."

Jack Dreessen, who has been employed to carry out the NAC herbicide program, will join the NAC staff in Washington Jan. 1. At present, Dreessen is employed by the agronomy department, Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater.

Hitchner stated that Dreessen's duties will be to cooperate with all interested groups and individuals who work with weeds, herbicides, and defoliants and to coordinate as many activities and results of research work as is possible. Part of the duties of the herbicide specialist will be to contact experiment stations, both federal and state, and to work with the pesticides industry, utility companies, reclamation companies and similar groups who are conducting programs for the control of weeds and brush.

Ed Hollowell Speaker at Cattlemen's Meeting

Prosperity and soundness in the cattle industry in the years ahead will be measured by the degree of efficient, economical production which is achieved, North Carolina beef cattle breeders were told by Ed Hollowell, NCPA Educational Service fieldman. Hollowell spoke before the Rockingham County Beef Breeders Association in Reidsville, N.C., on Dec. 4.

"There is no better way to produce efficiently and economically than to produce an abundant supply of farm-grown feeds and supplement them amply with needed protein and minerals," Hollowell said. "Protein starvation is costing the cattle industry millions of dollars annually."

The cottonwood products filled.

The cottonseed products fieldman said the cattleman will stay in the business and make money at the job if he follows a good breeding program; provides ample, low-cost pasture; maintains reserves of silage or roughage; breeds cows to calve at the time calves will bring the most profit; and feeds adequate amounts of protein and minerals.

Drouth Relief Meal Program Ending

SECRETARY of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has announced that farmers in drouth areas, whose requests for reduced price feeds were not approved by Dec. 10, should not expect to receive cottonseed meal or pellets. Oats also were withdrawn from sale, but corn and wheat are still available.

CCC Has Established Cotton Loan Pool

USDA has announced that, in accordance with previously developed plans for broadening participation in financing CCC price support loans, the Commodity Credit Corporation has established a pool of available outstanding price support cotton loans.

Commercial banks who desired to participate in the program made application to the federal reserve bank in their district earlier this month. Commercial banks may participate in financing the price support cotton loans by making funds available to CCC at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, fiscal agent for CCC.

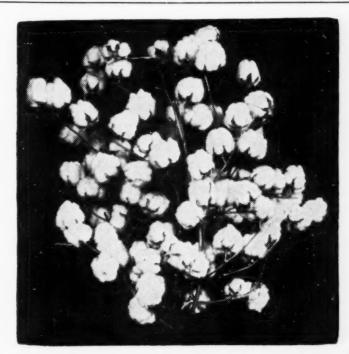
The amount of the offering was \$450 million. Certificates bearing interest at

the rate of 2¼ percent annually will be issued to participants. Certificates will mature on Aug. 2, 1954, but will be purchased by CCC prior to maturity upon demand.

Stilley Named an Advisor To Council President

Jay C. Stilley, executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas, has been named an advisor to Harold A. Young, president of the National Cotton Council.

Stilley is also executive vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association. He has served for five years as vice-consul of Mexico and for four years as advisor to the Texas State Employment Bureau.



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Fuzzy seed sacked in 3 bushel bags, price \$3.50 per bushel prepaid anywhere in Texas; \$3.75 per bushel on orders for less than 3 sacks. Delinted seed in 50 pound bags 18¢ per pound prepaid in Texas.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and dischullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OII. MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Complete solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE-85" b-high and 72" 4-high cookers—Everything for hydraulic press rooms—141 and 176-saw Carver inters—36" Chandler hullers—filter presses—26" and 36" Bauer Bros. Motor driven attrition mills—screw conveyor and hangers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 1212 So. Industrial, Dallas, Texas, Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—New and used oil mill equipment, expellers, screw presses and parts. All models. Solvent extraction plants. Oil mill engineering service.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas, Phone 3-4890.

FOR SALE—Six 141 saw linters complete with feeders, permanent magnets, condensers, ball bearing saws and brushes ready to operate. Also one Fort Worth 86-54 head sharpener for above linters. One 36 inch Atlanta utility seed cleaner. One French 4-High 85 inch cooker and other equipment.—J. E. Lipscomb, Box 716, Greensville, S.C.

Gin Equipment for Sale

WILL SELL interest to an active partner in an established gin located in irrigated area to begin work January 1.—Address inquiries to Box "OT". e/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444. Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Almost complete 4-80 all-steel Hard-wicke-Etter outfit consisting of press, tramper, condenser, split-rib glas, V-belt drive huller feed-ers, conveyor distributor and separator.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas, Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

Electric Motors



Partial list of motors in stock:

- 1-300 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring 1-250 hp. 3/60/240/900 rpm, slip ring 4-200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring 4-200 hp. 3/60/240/900 rpm, slip ring 4-150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring 2-150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
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FOR SALE—One Murray P. X. press in good condition.—W. S. Moore & Son, Navasota, Texas.

FOR SALE 4-80 Continental gin complete with all electric power, price \$32,500.00. Cash \$15,000.00, balance in loan. 4-90 saw Continental gins, all electric, price \$100,000.00. Will carry big loan, owner will carry part. 4-90 Cen-Tennial gins, all electric, price \$75,000.00. Have others for sale, write for description.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Lubbock, Texas, Phone 2-7802.

FOR SALE—Lummus gin in A-1 condition at reasonable price. To move or run here.—Novacek & Dubcak, Route 2, Caldwell, Texas.

FOR SALE One 60" six-cylinder horizontal Lum-FOR SALE—One 60° six-cylinder horizontal Lum-mus steel cleaner; one 50° Lummus up-draft steel condenser; one 50° Hardwicke-Etter steel side-draft condenser; one 10° Lummus wood bur ma-chine; two 30 h.p. General Electric motors, 1755 r.p.m., 2300 volt, with starters. New sheaves, V-belts, roller chain sprockets, screw conveyor, screw elevators, bucket elevators, shaft mounted speed reducers, electric motors. Everything in the gin and mill supply line—Hughston Sales Company, 2944 Oak Lane, Dallas, Texas. Phone HUnter 5321.

FOR SALE—Multiunit, twelve shelf, six-cylinder drier and cleaner with V-belts; separator and dropper in good condition. Price, \$1,000.00.—New Model Gin, Covington, Tenn.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Equipment: Hardwicke-Etter down-packing press ram and casing, Murray or Hardwicke-Etter bur machine, 7-cylinder cleaner. Cash if price and conditions are right.—Wonder State Manufacturing Company, P. O. Box 451, Paragould, Ark.

WANTED—One good used 106 saw Carver linter and feeder.—Write Box "JG", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Continental impact cleaner. Give description and best cash price.—Write Box "FC", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

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444, Dalias, Pexas.
NEED two ten foot steel bur machines and after cleaners; two steel cleaners of 4-6 or more cylinders, 50° or 70°, prefer Hardwicke-Etter or Continental. Also vacuum dropper.—Write Box "Ginner", c/ο Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED-Salesman experienced in cotton gin machinery and allied industries for northeast Arkansas and southeast Missouri.—Wonder State Manufacturing Company, P. O. Box 451, Paragould. Ark

gound, Ark.

WANTED—Draftsman, evperienced or inexperienced, if graduate of either engineering of mechanical drawing course. Chance to gain practical experience in machinery design and mechanical engineering.—Wonder State Manufacturing Company, P. O. Box 451, Paragould, Ark.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moilne engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machin-ery Co., 918 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch

WANTED—Experienced ginner: Must be experienced and qualified to operate 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter with 350 h.p. Le Roi natural gas engine. Good six-room house furnished. Year round work. Good salary to right man. Prefer man 35 to 45 years of age. Located southeast Arkansas. Write Box "VD", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

December 1 Cotton Report

USDA on Dec. 1 estimated the 1953 cotton crop at 16,437,000 bales. This exceeds the Nov. 1 forecast by 344,000 bales. This increase is in the Western and Central Belts. Acreage harvested, estimated at 24,434,000 acres, is almost three percent larger than previously estimated. This acreage is 5.4 percent

below the 25,841,000 acres harvested last year but almost 14 percent above average. Yield per harvested acre is 322.4 pounds, compared with 280.8 pounds in 1952 and the average of 271.4 pounds. Abandonment is estimated to be 3.7 percent of the 25,376,000 acres in cultivation July 1, 1953.

	Acreage Harvested			Lint Yield per Harvested Acre		Production ¹ , 500-lb. gross wt. bales			
State	Average 1942- 512 Thous. acres	1952 ³ Thous.	1953 (Dec. 1 est.) Thous.	Average 1942- 512	1952 ³	1953 (Dec. 1 est.)	Average 1942- 512 Thous. bales	1952 crop ³ Thous, bales	1953 erop (Dec. 1 est.) Thous. bales
Virginia	26	26	30	358	424	288	20	28	18
North Carolina	719	745	775	345	366	280	522	569	458
South Carolina	1.064	1.140	1.175	314	276	283	697	657	695
Georgia	1,368	1,455	1.375	252	241	265	717	731	760
Florida	37	57	70	193	262	171	15	31	25
Tennessee	716	845	945	364	362	355	543	638	700
Alabama	1.544	1.585	1.620	285	269	287	911	890	970
Mississippi	2.369	2,375	2,490	337	385	413	1.670	1,906	2,145
Arkansas	1.944	1,940	2.070	384	337	359	1,355	1,366	1,550
Louisiana	854	890	935	314	408	419	568	756	815
Oklahoma	1,258	1.200	1.010	160	105	211	429	264	445
Texas	8,119	10,700	9,000	183	171	232	3,162	3,808	4,350
New Mexico	173	295	313	485	536	505	173	330	330
Arizona	265	674	682	522	673	700	312	948	998
California	578	1.400	1.375	615	622	601	763	1,818	1,725
Other States	17	14	14	355	343	439	13	10	13
United States	21,489	25,841	24,434	271.4	280.8	322.4	12,216	15,139	16,437
American-Egyptian ⁵									
Texas		36.0	29.0	350	431	314	7.0	32.4	19.0
New Mexico		21.6	19.7	320	399	292	3.9	18.1	12.0
Arizona		53.0	41.5	303	395	381	16.1	43.8	33.0
All other		1.2	.4	40-0	258	480		.7	.4
Total American-Egyptian	52.0	111.8	90.6	323	406	341	27.2	95.0	64.4

¹Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. ²Revised on basis of 1950 and 1951 revisions. ³Revised. ⁴Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada. ⁵Included in state and U.S. totals.

Many Plan Ginners' Meeting Exhibits

■ APPLICATIONS heavy for space at Texas convention. Drawing will be held Jan. 9 at State Fair Grounds in Dallas.

Wheels are already turning to make the 1954 annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, April 5-6 7 at Dallas, a record-breaker from the standpoints of attendance, program and excellence of exhibits.

Within one week after the floor plan for exhibits was mailed out, applications were received for approximately one-half of the 50,000 square feet of floor space in the Agriculture Building, State Fair Grounds, where the exhibits will be held.

All applications for exhibit space, with check attached, must be in hand by Jan. 2, as the actual drawing for space will be held at 10 a.m. Jan. 9, in

the Agriculture Building, State Fair Grounds.

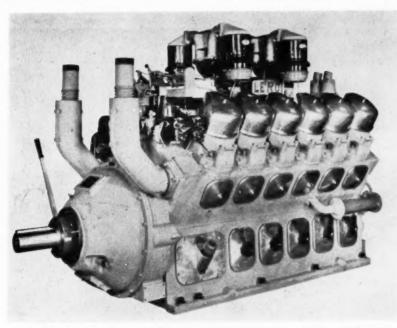
All applications for exhibit space should be mailed to Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., R. Haughton, president, 3116 Commerce Street (P.O. Box 444), Dallas 21, Texas. Floor plans and other information will be sent promptly upon application.

As in years past, exhibits will consist of the latest developments in ginning machinery, petroleum products, power units, fire prevention, bagging, cottonseed, insecticides, industrial supplies, gin stationery and supplies, insurance and many others.

Several cottonseed oil mills maintain space, with comfortable chairs, where their friends may drop in and rest.

Dr. Damon Catron Receives 1953 Nutrition Award

Dr. Damon Catron, Iowa State College, has been awarded the 1953 \$1,000 award for animal nutrition research given by the American Feed Manufacturers' Association. He was presented the award at a luncheon during the recent meeting of the American Society of Animal Production in Chicago.



Le Roi's powerful new V-12 valve-in-head, internal combustion engine.

New Product:

LE ROI L4000 V-12 ENGINE

A powerful V-12, valve-in-head, internal combustion engine for use wherever heavy sustained loads are encountered, has been added to Le Roi Co.'s line of internal combustion engines, according to J. E. Heuser, sales manager of the Milwaukee firm's engine division.

The new model has 4,000 cubic inch piston displacement and will be known as the Le Roi L4000. It is a sister unit to the well-known Le Roi L3460 which has become a favorite in oil field drilling and pipe line pumping operations, as a power source for cotton ginning, and standby generator sets. The L4000

will develop 635 horsepower at 1,200 RPM with accessories.

Burning low cost natural gas, the L4000 is especially designed for operations where dependable power must be delivered at minimum operating and maintenance costs. The L4000 can also be equipped for burning liquified petroleum gas, sewer gas, or gasoline.

be equipped for burning figurified petroleum gas, sewer gas, or gasoline. Like all Le Roi units, the L4000 is equipped with removable wet type cylinder sleeves. Individual cylinder heads are removable without disrupting intake and exhaust manifolds.

Other features of the L4000 include hardened steel valve inserts, "zero lash" hydraulic valve lift, water cooled manifolds, full pressure lubrication, and modern cam ground aluminum pistons.

Delta Clinic Shows Efficient Methods

A MECHANIZATION clinic, which was designed to show farm leaders how to improve cotton production, was held during the week of Dec. 16 at Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss. Over 100 persons attended.

Miss. Over 100 persons attended.
Agricultural leaders, including farmers, equipment company officials and county agents, saw demonstrations and heard lectures on principles of mechanized farming as they relate to field conditions in the Mississippi Delta.

The clinic tied in with a state-wide program for balanced farming being carried on by the Extension Service. The goal being stressed by the Mississippi program is producing more per acre at lower cost.

The clinic was sponsored by the Extension Service, the experiment station and the mechanization subcommittee of the Delta Council. A second meeting is planned for April or May, when latest insect and weed control methods will be discussed. Defoliation and mechanical harvesting will be the subject of a late summer meeting.

Council Representatives Named in California

Cotton industry members who will represent the California-Nevada area at the sixteenth annual National Cotton Council meeting in Atlanta, Feb. 1-2, have been announced.

Unit chairman is O. L. Frost, district manager, San Joaquin Cotton Oil Co., Bakersfield,

Scheduled to serve as representatives are Harry S. Baker, W. D. Griffin, R. M. Blankenbeckler and E. J. Cecil, all of Fresno; Frost, H. G. Thompson and C. L. West, all of Bakersfield; J. C. Dellinger and P. W. Peden, both of Los Angeles, and Eugene Hayes, Madera; W. L. Smith, Buttonwillow; L. W. Frick, Arvin; A. L. Fourchy, Firebaugh; J. L. Hurschler, Pasadena, and James Y. Camp, Shafter.

UN Agricultural Group Elects P. V. Cardon

Dr. P. V. Cardon, formerly administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, USDA, was named director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at a meeting in Rome, Italy, recently.

meeting in Rome, Italy, recently.

He succeeds N. E. Dodd of Oregon, whose term of office expired this year.

Doctor Carden has been active in the development of FAO since its organization and has had a major role in shaping

Research Yacht Is Named For Former Director

its policies.

A yacht used by Texas A. & M. College Research Foundation for research purposes was christened as the "A. A. Jakkula" on Dec. 5 in memory of the former director of the Foundation, the late A. A. Jakkula.

The yacht is equipped with an electronics laboratory and apparatus for marine research, and will be manned by A. & M. graduate students. Jakkula was director of the Foundation from 1946 until his death last May.

ESEARCH

Weatherman Gets What-For

■ It won't improve your weather, but it may help your weatherman do a better job. Point is that the Weather Bureau may be in for a major overhauling. It could mean better forecasts and surer profits for farm and farm-related industry. An eight-man committee of private weather experts has come up with a report urging these major changes in the U.S. Weather Bureau:

(1) An aggressive, imaginative "can-

research program.

(2) Decentralization of weather services, including that of forecasting. Capable forecasters should be added to the Bureau staff, and in regional offices.

(3) Bureau work should be vigorously renewed in such fields as land use, water supply, and climate change. (Note: The Bureau was transferred a dozen years ago to the Commerce Department from the USDA. Since then its services to agriculture have fallen off.)

The Weather Bureau, said the committee, is operating "20 to 40 years behind the times," and needs more funds. Cost of weather services to U.S. taxpayers was reported to be 18 cents per person-compared with 47 cents in Rus-

sia, and 50 cents in Canada. While we are on the subject, a robot weatherman is the newest thing in sight. It is a large electronic device that weather officials think would be a great help in making forecasts. The computing machine can figure so fast, say the weath-ermen, that much more data could be used in foretelling whether we are due for rain or shine.

The Bureau does not yet have its robot, but hopes to install it in 1954—if Congress comes across with needed funds. The machine would be fed on information relayed to Washington. Once it had digested same, it would come up with data that could be sent out across the country to aid in making local fore-

ELECTRONIC-BRAIN machines to 1,000 men. We have this on au-thority of the recent convention in Washington of the Eastern Computer Conference, One of the visiting scientists allowed that the compu-ters are getting so life-like they soon will reproduce themselves.

Scientists Plot Attack Against Southern Weeds

■ Young Al Moseman is set to deliver himself of some fresh thoughts on weeds early in the New Year. On Jan. 14, the personable scientist-administrator is to talk in Memphis at the Southern Weed Conference. Dr. Moseman, head of USDA's crop and engineering research, will stress the importance of joint action against weeds by industry, government, and state experiment stations.

Growing cooperation among these groups in recent years, he thinks, has been bad medicine—for weeds. Illustra-tive of what he means is the new arbetween his government rangement

"shop" and North Carolina researchers to find out more about the physiological character of weeds in cotton. That means, in plainer English, that the goal to discover more about what makes weeds tick—why they grow and do like they do. Theory is that you have got to know the enemy before you can whip him. It is such fundamental work as this—although its meaning may be fuzzy to laymen—that leads to really big things: hybrid corn, for instance; and energy; penicillin, and many atomic other things.

Cooperative industry-government-college work to fight Southern weeds includes these other specific examples:

A project in Texas to bring under control such pests as sage brush and mesquite; research in Georgia and Mississippi aimed at control of weeds in cot of range weeds in Oklahoma; in Arizona, special work on weeds in ditch banks and irrigation canals; and projects to combat weeds that grow in California, inviented attack field. ifornia's irrigated cotton fields.

Chemicals are to get special atten-tion from Moseman who will round up "Out of new chemicals," he says, "are coming (a) potent new chemicals high-ly specific for killing weeds, (b) improvement in the design of equipment and material for applying chemicals and controlling weeds by other methods, (c) precise techniques for controlling weeds of specific crops at specific loca-tions, and (d) an increasing body of knowledge of the nature of weeds and their relationship to climate, soils, moisture, and other plant life, of the struc-ture of chemical compounds and of the effects of structure on plant growth.

MARKET RESEARCHERS are urging big sales of grapefruit in coming weeks. In January, the citrus is to top USDA's list of "plentiful foods." "Texas trees have made tiful foods." "Texas trees have made such a good comeback from freeze-damage," the Department says, that the fruit from that state will fill over a million boxes." Good crops are reported from Arizona and Cal-ifornia, and a "record - large" output from Florida.

Gin Fires at Plainview

Fanned by strong winds, fires damaged cotton or bur piles at several gins in the Plainview, Texas, area Dec. 9. Plainview Gin Co., Plainview; Paymaster Gin, Aiken; Six Point Gin, near Hale Center; and Happy Union Gin, Plainview, reported fires.



Caterpillar Tractor Co. Plans Observance

IN 1954 Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, III., will commemorate the fiftieth an-niversary of the world's first practical track-type tractor. Shown in the photo-graph are President Louis B. Neumiller, left, and Executive Vice-President H. S. Eberhard as they unveil a large medallion representing the theme for the commemorative program.

This anniversary dates back to the successful testing of the first practical crawler on Nov. 24, 1904, in Stockton, Calif., by the Holt Manufacturing Co., one of Caterpillar's parent companies. It was the Holt Co. which originated the trademark, "Caterpillar," at about the same time it made its first crawler.

This Holt unit was the forefather to approximately 340,000 track-type tractors of all makes which are now working in many fields, exclusive of the military, in the U.S. alone.

Plans for this commemorative program year have been announced by W. K. Cox, Caterpillar sales promotion manager. He said, "We believe 1954 is an important mile-post because the crawler has played such an important role in the development of our nation in both peace and war. During this half century it has been instrumental in the progress made in construction, logging, mining, oil, agriculture and many other fields which have had a great effect on

all of us in one way or another."

According to Cox, the 50-year theme will be reflected in most of the company's promotional activities throughout 1954.

Carolina Cattlemen Hear A. L. Ward

SAFE beef cattle programs are founded on efficient and economical production and not on government subsidy, A. L. Ward, educational director for the Na-tional Cottonseed Products Association, told North Carolina cattle raisers at the third annual Beef Cattle Conference in

Raleigh on Dec. 10. Ward pointed out that cattlemen find real security only in an abundance of feed reserves in the form of excellent pastures; plenty of hay; full silos; de-pendable, available protein supplies, plus maximum employment for workers in

commerce and industry.
The NCPA educational director's address on commercial beef cattle production was presented on the first morning of the two-day conference. The program was sponsored by purebred cattle breed associations and was conducted by the North Carolina State College department of animal industry.

Agricultural Workers To Meet in Dallas

Agricultural workers from all parts of the Cotton Belt will meet in Dallas Feb. 1-2-3 at the fifty-first annual convention of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers. Theme for the convention will be Progress in Southern Agriculture Through Research and Education.

Section meetings will be held in the Adolphus and Baker Hotels, B. B. Jones, New Orleans, secretary-treasurer, has announced. Dr. Frank J. Welch, University of Kentucky, is president. Dr. C. C. Murray, University of Georgia, is

vice-president.

Dr. P. V. Cardon, former administra-tor of USDA's Agricultural Research Administration and newly-elected director-general of the United Nation's Food tor-general of the United Nation's Food and Agriculture organization, will be the featured speaker at a general session of the convention at 11 a.m., Feb. 1. His subject will be Progress and Problems in Southern Agricultural Education. There will also be a general meeting on the final day of the convention, but the remainder of the program each day will be devoted to section meetings. devoted to section meetings

devoted to section meetings.

Section meetings at the Adolphus Hotel will include Agricultural Editors,
Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairy,
Entomology, Phytopathology, Plant Physiology and Soil Conservation.

Meetings at the Baker Hotel will include the sections on Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Agricultural Engineering, Cotton Improvement Engineering, Cotton Improvement Engineering, Home Economics, Hore ment, Forestry, Home Economics, Hor-ticulture, Marketing and Poultry.

Farmers Must Understand Need for More Research

A research and education program that provides farmers with a more tangible and substantial service is urgently needed if agriculture is to reap benefits from modern science and tech-nology, Claude L. Welch, Memphis, Pronotogy, Claude L. Weich, Memphis, Fro-duction and Marketing Division director of the National Cotton Council, declared in an address at the Alabama Polytech-nic Institute, Auburn, Dec. 10. Speaking before a joint meeting of the Institute's agricultural staff, Welch

pointed out that the need for more agri-

cultural research and education is not understood by farmers and consumers. Moreover, research and education have been relegated to a minor and separate status in present-day farm thinking. "What we need," he said, "is a program 'is a program that is so sound and so useful to farmers that it will command their acceptance and enthusiastic support.'

The best interests of cotton are directly related to this proposition, Welch asserted. Cotton is in a position to make a powerful bid for expanding markets in the years ahead. However, this will not be possible without adequate research and the educational program required to get research results into practical application. Research and education are also the keys that can unlock cost reduction, labor and management problems now facing the cotton industry, he said.

Retired Superintendent. S. O. Martin, Dies

Funeral services were held Dec. 5 at Grenada, Miss., for Samuel Oliver Mar-tin who retired in 1951 as superintend-ent of the Grenada Oil Mill after 50 years' service with the firm.

He leaves his wife; three daughters, Miss Peggy Martin of Grenada, Mrs. Joe P. Epton of Spartanburg, S.C., and Mrs. Reynolds Millet of New Orleans; Mrs. Reynolds Millet of New Orleans; a son, Marion F. Martin of Memphis; two stepsons, E. R. Smith and Fred Cook of Coffeeville, Miss.; three sisters, Mrs. J. H. Tribble and Mrs. W. H. Tribble of Scobey, Miss.; and Mrs. W. L. Tribble of Coffeyville, and four brothers, Broadus Martin and Mike Martin of Coffeyville, J. W. Martin of Spiro, Okla., and Jack Martin of Scobey.

On February 27, 1954

We will publish a special **Better Production Practices Issue**

This issue will give our readers a complete and comprehensive story, with pictures, covering all phases of cotton production.

Subjects to be covered in this issue, by our editors and recognized authorities in their respective fields, include:

- Conservation and Crop Rotation
 Cultural Practices
 - Importance of Planting Better Seed Fertilizers
 - Cotton Diseases (including seed treatment)
- Use of Water (with emphasis on supplemental irrigation)
 - Insect Control Weed Control Defoliation
- Mechanical Harvesting (strippers and spindle pickers)
 - The Seven-Step Cotton Program

Reserve your advertising space NOW . . . this issue will be kept as a reference volume for months to come!



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

P. O. Box 444

Dallas, Texas

Council Committees Named by Young

APPOINTMENT of major committees to lay plans for the American cotton in-dustry's 1954 research and promotion program was announced Dec. 16 by Harold A. Young, president of the National Cotton Council.

The committees are scheduled to meet in Atlanta, Jan. 28 to develop recom-mendations for action by the Council's delegate membership at their annual meeting Feb. 1-2.

The Council president said that the groups would plan intensive campaigns in sales promotion, production and marketing, utilization research and foreign trade. A special committee will study domestic trade barriers.

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"The program developed in Atlanta will serve as the basis for all Council activities during 1954," Young said. "The Council and the industry are looking toward a year of intensive effort to expand markets."

Committees named by the president include:

include:

Production and marketing—Dr. C. R. Sayre, Scott, Miss., chairman; Cecil H. Collerette, Casa Grande, Ariz., vice-chairman; Marc Anthony, Dallas; A. B. Emmert, Danville, Va.; Otto Goedecke, Hallettsville, Texas., advisory; Joe C. Hardin, Grady, Ark.; J. D. Hays, Huntsville, Ala.; J. R. Kennedy, Bakersfield, Calif., advisory; D. G. McBee, Greenwood, Miss.; J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S.C.; J. Winston Neely, Hartsville, S.C., advisory; Walter Regnery, Joanna, S.C.; George A. Simmons, Lubbock; Henry McD. Tichenor, Monroe, Ga.; C. D. Tuller, Atlanta; and J. P. White, Jr., Roswell, N.M.

Utilization research—Alonzo Bennett,

Utilization research--Alonzo Bennett, Memphis, chairman; Tom J. Hitch, Columbia, Tenn., vice-chairman; Harry B. Caldwell, Greensboro, N.C., advisory; E. J. Cecil, Fresno, Calif.; J. J. Fletcher, England, Ark.; Eugene Hayes, Madera, Calif.; M. Earl Heard, Shawmut, Ala., advisory: Charles C. Hertwig, Macon. Calif.; M. Earl Heard, Shawmut, Ala., advisory; Charles C. Hertwig, Macon, Ga.; Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon, Texas; W. Gordon McCabe, Greenville, S.C.; D. H. Morris, III, Geneva, Ala.; Russell B. Newton, Pendleton, S.C., advisory; Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery, Ala., and H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga.

Sales promotion—Charles W. Shepard, Jr., Gadsden, Ala., chairman; Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif., vice-chairman; E. H. Agnew, Anderson, S.C.; F. J. Beatty, Charlotte, N.C.; N. C. Blackburn, Memphis; G. E. Covington, Magnolia, Miss.; J. C. Dellinger, Los Angeles; H. K. Hallett, Charlotte, N.C., advisory; W. P. Lanier, Atlanta; J. C. Rapp, McGehee, Ark., advisory; Delmar Roberts, Anthony, N.M.; J. Craig Smith, Sylacauga, Ala.; Marshall C. Stone, Pacolet, S.C., and R. E. L. Wilson, III, Wilson, Ark., advisory.

Foreign trade—A. E. Hohenberg, Memphis, chairman; William D. Felder, Sales promotion-Charles W. Shepard,

Wilson, Ark., advisory.

Foreign trade—A. E. Hohenberg, Memphis, chairman; William D. Felder, Jr., Dallas, vice-chairman; David M. Amacker, Lake Providence, La., advisory; C. A. Cannon, Kanapolis, N.C., advisory; C. H. Devaney, Coahoma, Texas; Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, advisory; W. R. Flippin, Memphis; W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, advisory; James S. Francis, Peoria, Ariz.; Shannon M. Gamble, Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. T. Hoover, Jr., El Paso; William A. McGregor, New York, advisory; Allan G. Patteson, Jonesboro, Ark., advisory; R. E. Short, Brinkley, Ark.; W. A. L. Sibley, Union, S.C., advisory; Howard Stovall, Stovall, Miss., advisory; J. W. Tapp, San Francisco, advisory; C. L. West, Bakersfield, Calif.; S. Y. West, Memphis; and J. Clyde Wilson, Buckeye, Ariz.

Clyde Wilson, Buckeye, Ariz.

Trade barriers—C. G. Henry, Memphis, chairman; A. L. Story, Charleston, Mo., vice-chairman; J. E. Byram, Jr., Alexandria, La.; W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, advisory; E. M. Deck, Sherman, Texas, advisory; C. W. Hand, Pelham, Ga.; G. T. Hider, Lake Providence, La.; J. V. Kidd, Birmingham; J. D. Lee, Thatcher, Ariz.; John F. Moloney, Memphis, advisory; Harold F. Ohlendorf, Osceola, Ark., advisory, and Siert Riepma, Washington, advisory.

1954 Peanut Outlook Similar to 1953

PEANUT consumption in the U.S. should be slightly higher in 1954 than in 1953 due to the rise in population. Per capita consumption for edible uses is expected to remain at about 4.38 pounds annually.

Domestic and foreign demand for pea-

nuts for crushing is expected to be relatively strong, and prices are estimated at 55 to 60 percent of the 1953 support

price.

In general, the supply of peanuts dur-ing the current marketing year begin-ning Sept. 1, 1953, appears sufficient to meet demands, according to a USDA report.





Georgia Ginners Plan March 7-8 Meeting

The annual convention of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association will be held March 7-8 at the Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, according to an announcement by Tom Murray, executive vice-president, Sylvania. Murray's mailing address is P. O. Box 386.

It's Nice Work, but Decisions Tough

"ONE of the toughest decisions any committee ever had to make," is the way W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, described a recent job that many men would consider nice work, indeed. The former president of the National Cottonseed Products Association served as chairman of the committee that selected Coleen Mac Neil as California's entry in the Maid of Cotton Contest.

Announcing the selection of the blonde University of California student

Announcing the selection of the blonde University of California student as the state's contender, Coberly told a large audience, "The contestants were outstanding in every way and the margin of difference between the winner and the other young women was so narrow it was almost a heart rending decision to have to make."

Meal and Salt Mixtures Advocated in Florida

Florida cattlemen are being told that the feeding of a mixture of salt and cottonseed meal is a simple, easy way to feed a protein supplement this winter. Dr. W. G. Kirk, Range Cattle Station, Ona, Fla., pointed this out in a recent newspaper release which stressed the importance of feeding a protein supplement this winter.

(A summary of results in New Mexical Cattle Station of the control of

(A summary of results in New Mexico and Oklahoma, using meal and salt mixtures, was published Dec. 5 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.)

Tests at Florida's Range Cattle Station have shown that mixing cottonseed

Tests at Florida's Range Cattle Station have shown that mixing cottonseed meal with salt solves the problem of getting the proper amount of meal to all cattle, Dr. Kirk said.

Dr. Kirk suggests that Florida cattlemen use the following formulas at the start of the feeding: To feed one pound of meal per head daily, mix 75 pounds of meal with 15 pounds of salt and 10 pounds of complete mineral; to feed 1½ pounds per day, mix 80 pounds of meal with 10 pounds of salt and 10 pounds of mineral. For a two-pound feeding of meal each day, use 85 pounds of cotton-seed meal, 10 pounds of salt and 5 pounds of complete mineral.

Table Issued for Use in Pressley Fiber Tests

Tables of cotton fiber tensile strength that will be useful for members of the cotton industry using the Pressley instrument have been issued by the research and testing division of USDA's Cotton Branch. They are designed to reduce the time involved in making Pressley calculations, and are used in all of the fiber laboratories of the Cotton Branch.

Outlook Better for U.S. Cotton in Britain

Prospects are better for future exports of U.S. cotton to the United Kingdom, USDA Marketing Specialist Francis H. Whitaker reports, British mills have been very active during the fall.

United Kingdom cotton consumption during the 1953-54 season is expected to total approximately 1.9 million bales, with imports from the U.S. consisting chiefly of quality shipments.

The British Raw Cotton Commission is expected to liquidate its business as soon as feasible, before the 1954-55 season; and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange

may open for limited futures trading in June 1954. The exchange expects to be in full operation by next Sept. 1. Futures contracts on the exchange, based on U.S. middling 15/16, should encourage increased imports of American lint, Whitaker points out.

Committee Will Meet

USDA has announced that the annual meeting of the Cotton and Cottonseed Research Advisory Committee will be held in Washington March 31- April 1-2, 1954. Attendance at meetings of the committee is restricted to committee members.





• 1953 Crop Longer in Staple; Grade Down

STAPLE LENGTH of upland cotton ginned in the U.S. this season to Dec. 1 was one of the longest on record, USDA reports, but ginnings have averaged somewhat lower in grade than in 1952.

The average staple length of ginnings to Dec. 1 was 32.7 thirty-seconds inches, the longest average staple for the period since 1950. Staple averaged longer than a year earlier in all major cotton growing states except North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and California. In California the average was the same as that last year.

Ginnings continue to show a relatively small proportion of rough preparation. To Dec. 1, only 0.7 percent of cotton ginned was reduced in grade because of rough preparation. This compares with 0.8 percent a year earlier and the 1948-52 average of 2.4 percent.

The grade index of ginnings this season is 96.3, which compares with 96.8 a year earlier and the 1948-52 average of 96.3. (Middling White is 100 on the index.)

Tenderable cotton comprises about 91 percent of 1953 ginnings to Dec. 1, compared with only 80 percent a year earlier.

Fire Losses Set Record

Dry 1953 set a new high record in the acreage of forest and grass land burned, the National Park Service reports. Lightning led among causes of the fires that ravaged 14,700 acres during the year.



Texas Ginners' Building Dedication Attracts Notables

GINNERS and other cotton industry leaders, crushers and Congressmen overflowed the new headquarters building of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association in Dallas at dedication ceremonies Dec. 4 (reported in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press of Dec. 5). The new building, located at 3720-24 Race St., was dedicated to Jay C. Stilley, executive vice-president of the Association, pictured in foreground at left. At center, with hands on the table, is Association President S. N. Reed, O'Brien. The two women in the foreground are, left, Mrs. Stilley and, right, Mrs. Reed. The building is headquarters for the National Cotton Ginners' Association, of which Stilley is also executive vice-president.







SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDSMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION KENNETT, MISSOURI

Mississippi Advisory Group **Discusses Farm Problems**

Deficiencies in Mississippi agriculture were discussed at the first meeting of the permanent State Agricultural Ad-visory Committee held at State College

recently.

H. P. Todd, Extension Service statistended that Mississippi's agricultural deficiencies are "also measures of our deficiencies are "also measures of our opportunities." He listed the following problems

1. Increasing the average cotton yield

and eliminating extreme fluctuations as the average of 226 pounds of lint in 1946; 441 pounds in 1948; and 261 pounds in 1949.

2. Increasing milk production from the state average of 28,000 pounds per cow per year to the national average of 53,000 pounds.

3. Improving production, quality and marketing of eggs. Todd pointed out that cities in the state often import from 50 to 90 percent of their eggs

4. Building more profitable livestock

4. Building more profitable livestock business through improved practices.
5. Practicing better forestry to increase annual volume of timber growth, which is only one-third of the potential.
Dr. Clay Lyle, dean and director, college of agriculture, Mississippi State College, told the group that one of the chief reasons for the existence of the college is to serve agriculture. He asked for suggestions for planning more effor suggestions for planning more effective farm programs at the school.



Increasing amounts of supplemental protein meal and cake and roughage are being fed to Texas livestock which are wintering on cured range grass. The grass is very short over most of the western two-thirds of the state, since it did not have much time to make re-growth between the October rains and the first frost.

the first frost.

USDA's agricultural marketing service, Austin, Texas, reports that cattle are going into the winter in generally good condition and are making good gains where running on small grain pastures. On the other hand, cattle being wintered on the dry, short native grass pastures, have shown some shrinkage, even with supplemental feed.

Better Get a Tractor. Horsemen Concede

TIMES HAVE CHANGED, obviously, since automobile owners came out second best in races against old Dobbin; and no one has seriously believed that he "better get a horse" for a number

Just how much the picture has altered is emphasized by an announcement that the Saddlery Manufacturers' Association has voted to disband itself, since the small business in pleasure horses does

not justify its existence. Secretary-Treasurer Wayne Dinsmore was formerly secretary of the Horse and Mule Association, which was replaced by the saddlery group a number of

years ago. He recalls that the saddlery makers used to do \$50 million business annually. At that time, he pointed out, there At that time, he pointed out, there were three million horses in cities and 16 million horses and mules on farms. Animal power supplied 98 percent of the needs of industry and commerce, he said.

said.

In contrast, today there are less than four million horses in the country, and horses and mules now supply only .005 percent of the motive power in cities and probably less than two percent on the farms.

"Since World War II ended manufacturers of farm equipment have come

"Since World war II ended manufac-turers of farm equipment have come through with so many new gadgets that the farmers no longer use their horses or mules," Dinsmore says.

May 10-15 Is Cotton Week: **Retailers Make Plans**

Retail buying offices will advise member stores to stress cotton's fashion apcotton Week, May 10-15, the National Cotton Council reports.

Buyers told the Council that the out-

look for summer cottons is bright. "Cotton Week will provide a timely opportunity for storewide promotion," Irene nity for storewide promotion," Irene Bender, promotion manager of Associated Merchandising Corp., said. "This is the ideal time of year for strong merchandising of quality cotton items. Undoubtedly all stores will want to go all out on this important fiber event."







CALENDAR Conventions - Meetings - Events 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

- Jan. 11-12-13—Southern Weed Conference. Memphis, Tenn. Dr. W. B. Ennis, Mississippi Experiment Station, State College, Miss., conference chairman.
- Jan. 14-15—Eighth Annual Beltwide Cotton Defoliation Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.
- Feb. 1-2 National Cotton Council of America, sixteenth annual meeting. Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, executive vice-president.
- Feb. 8-9—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint meeting. Austin, Texas. Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building. Austin, Texas, executive secretary and treasurer.
- Feb. 15-16—Third Annual Cottonseed Processing Clinic Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors Association and the Laboratory. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.
- Feb. 15-16—The Carolinas Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S. C., executive secretary.
- March 2-3 Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' Schools for ginners of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee. To be held at locations in and near Memphis, Tenn. Additional details to be announced later.
- March 2-3—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.
- March 7-8—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Bon Air Hotel, Augusta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 386, Sylvania, Ga., executive vice-president.
- March 18-19-20—Third Annual Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.
- March 18-19-20 Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345 Blytheville, Ark., executive vicepresident. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.
- March 18-19-20 Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.
- March 19-20-21—Seventh Annual West Coast Divisional Meeting, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

(Continued on next page)

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MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

Paradise Inn, Phoenix, Ariz. H. F. Crossno, P. O. Box 15345, Vernon Branch, Los Angeles, meeting chairman.

- March 29-30—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.
- April 1-2—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis 3, executive vicepresident.
- April 5-6-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State
- Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Avenue, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P.O. Box 444), Dallas 21.
- April 12-13-14—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.
- May 7-11—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.
- May 24-25 Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.
- May 31-June 1—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cotton Crushers' Association annual joint convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 219 Church Street, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.
- June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.
- June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretarytreasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.
- June 13-14-15 Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association sixtieth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.
- June 30-July 1-2—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. J. A. Rogers, 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson, secretary.
- July 6-7-8—Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.
- July 21-22-23—Eighth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Little Rock, Ark. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.
- Aug. 30-31-Sept. 1—American Soybean Association, thirty-fourth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Geo. M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer, Hudson, Iowa.

J. L. Puterbaughs Observe Fiftieth Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Puterbaugh observed their fiftieth wedding anniversary Dec. 9 at their home in Dallas. They have many friends in the cotton oil industry, as Puterbaugh was vice-president of the former Trinity Cotton Oil Co. in Dallas and Mrs. Puterbaugh is the former Shirley Callier, whose family was active in the industry.

Weather Aids Mexican Crop

Mexico's cotton crop is now estimated at 1.2 million bales. This is somewhat above early estimates, and USDA reports that favorable weather is responsible for the increase. The new estimate is 50,000 bales below the 1952-53 crop.

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Closer Cooperation Is Meeting Result

A FOUNDATION for a closer working relationship among textile machinery manufacturers and other segments of the cotton industry was one of the achievements of the tenth annual Cotton Spinner - Breeder Conference, according to C. R. Sayre, president of the Delta Council.

The meeting was held recently at

The meeting was neid recently at Spartanburg, S.C., under the sponsorship of the Delta Council and was reported in detail in the Dec. 5 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

"The past Spinner-Breeder Conferences have united cottonseed breeder and cotton spinner through mutual understanding of common problems," Sayre said. "From this latest conference it is apparent that the maker of the machines that spin our cotton and the breeder and spinner of that cotton should all work together more closely

Nearly 250 cotton industry leaders attended the meeting. Eighteen states, the District of Columbia, England and Norway were represented.

High Protein Meal Helps In Cost-Price Squeeze

Feeding high protein oil meal will help Oklahoma beef producers beat the cost-price squeeze, says A. B. Nelson, Stillwater, Oklahoma A. & M. College cattle nutritionist. He suggests the fol-

lowing feeding practices:

(1) For cattle on prairie hay—feed one to one and one-half pounds of high protein meal supplement daily.

(2) For dry cows grazing dried grass (bluestem)—feed two to two and one-half pounds of high protein meal supplement daily.

(3) For cattle fed corn or sorghum silage—feed one pound of supplemental meal daily.

(4) For cows suckling calves - increase protein supplement about 75 per-

cent daily.

Nelson says that calves will make small gains on one pound of supplemental protein meal per day during win-ter feeding, if they are fed on prairie grass hay. If grazing on dry grass, how-ever, the supplement should be increased to one and one-half or two pounds daily

Corn, milo or oats added to the sup-plemental feeding diet will provide greater gains. Three to three and one-half pounds of grain in addition to supplemental protein and prairie hay will put about a pound daily on steer

Feeding a mixture of two parts salt and one part steamed bone meal will counteract the low phosphorus content in winter grass. If vitamin A is lacking, the nutritionist recommends a green feed, such as two pounds of alfalfa hay per cow daily.

Boll Weevil Counts High

Boll weevil counts in Madison Parish, Louisiana, show that there are about four times as many of the insects there this fall as there were in 1952. Surface or ground trash examinations reveal an average of 5,239 weevils per acre. USDA points out that this is the greatest number of the pests to be found Madison Parish since the records were begun in 1936.

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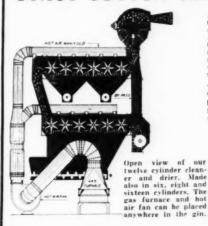
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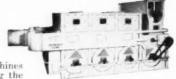
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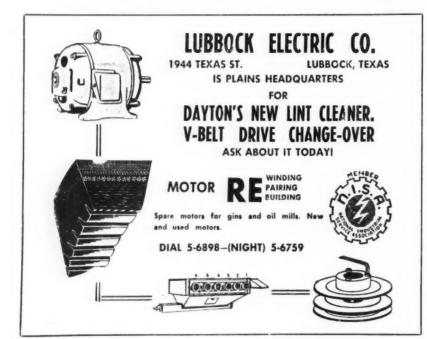
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Presenting -

W. G. Taylor

Lancaster, S. C.-



W. G. TAYLOR, Lancaster, S.C., executive vice-president and treasurer of Lancaster Cotton Oil Co., was born in Lancaster County, Dec. 4, 1886.

He started in the cottonseed crushing industry as assistant manager of the Kershaw Oil Mill, Kershaw, S.C., in March 1911, and in September 1918 he moved to Lancaster as manager.

Taylor is a Mason and a member of the Lancaster Lions Club. He served his community for six years as alderman and is a member of the A.R.P. Church. The crusher is married and has two daughters, Rebecca and Martha.

Extra Long Staple Cotton Allotments Announced

State acreage allotments for extra long staple cotton for the 1954 crop were announced recently by USDA. A total national allotment of 41,261 acres was divided among six states and Puerto Rico as follows:

Arizona	16,271	acres
California		acres
Florida	614	acres
Georgia	185	acres
New Mexico	7,144	acres
Texas	14,259	acres
Puerto Rico	2.516	acres

The allotment is apportioned among states and counties on the basis of the average acres planted to extra long staple cotton in the years 1947, 1948, 1950, 1951 and 1952. Varieties of cotton include American-Egyptian, Sea Island and Sealand cotton.

Counties affected by the announcement are as follows: In Arizona—Cochise, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz and Yuma. In California—Imperial and Riverside. In Texas—Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Loving, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves and Ward. In New Mexico—Dona Ana, Eddy, Luna, Otero and Sierra. In Georgia—Atkinson, Bergion, Cook and Lanier Atkinson, Berrien, Cook and Lanier. In Florida—Alachua, Columbia, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lake, Madison, Marion, Orange, Putnam, Seminole, Suwannee, Union and Volusia.

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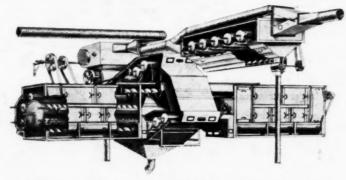
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